INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals So help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 56-- BOMBAY TUESDAY MARCH 6 1928 ONE ANNA

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
10 Mar.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
24 „	KANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA x		20.837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16.568
12 „	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA..		11,120
6 „	MALWA* ..		10,988
16 „	CHINA ..		7,952
23 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,572
30 „	MANTUA ..		10,946
7 July	KANPURA* ..		16,601
14 „	MOREA ..		10,953
21 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
28 „	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,518
4 Aug	RWALPINDI*		16,619
11 „	MACEDONIA.		11 120
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
25 „	CHINA ..		7,952

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

EXTRA SAILING OF S.S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES :—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £55.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7, 83

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928		
11th Mar.	YUBAYE MARU ..	Japan.
29th „	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia.
31st March	†S. S. KIDDERPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd April	†S. S. ALIPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
24th Apr.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
6th April	†S. S. MIRZAPORE	Straits China and Japan.
26th Apr.	NARKONDA ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June	RAWALPINDI ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
Connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..		for Australia.
5th July	RAJPUTANA ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
Connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..		for Australia.

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
7th March	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
9th „	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
10th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
12th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
14th „	KAMOA ..	East & South Africa.
21st „	xELLORA ..	Mombasa

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Osaka Maru ..	3741	25 Feb.	7 Mar.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	25 „	10 „
*Tamba Maru ..	6845	29 „	15 „
Tasmania Maru..	4105	7 March	18 „
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 „	29 „
Muroran Maru ..	5374	21st Mar.	1 April.
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	13 „
Tokushima Maru	5976	4th Apr	16 „
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th Apr.	30 „
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th „	14 May.

*Passenger Steamer,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru.	24th Feb.	8th Mar.
Shingo Maru ..	29th „	12th „
Shinnoh Maru..	11th March	22nd „
Indo Maru ..	11th „	25th „
Celebes Maru ..	24th „	8th April.
Indus Maru ..	6th April	15th ..
Borneo Maru ..	9th	22nd „
Shunko Maru ..	23rd	5th May.

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 23473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clients at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions & commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel Nos: 22044-24241.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

The Indian Review.

FEBRUARY CONTENTS.

WOMEN'S PLACE IN NATIONAL LIFE
By Lady Cynthia Mosley.
EAST AFRICAN POLICY
By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
CHRISTIANITY AND SLAVERY
By Mr. S. Haldar.
AN OPEN LETTER TO MISS MAYO
By The Rev. Alden H. Clark.
THE LAST PHASE
By E. Labouchere Thornton, I.C.S., (Retd)
THE MADRAS CONGRESS
By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
BRITAIN'S "SACRED TRUST"—INDIA
By Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah.
By Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao
THE RESERVE BANK BILL AND THE INDIAN STATES. By Sirdar M. V. Kibe, M.A.
PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE
By Sir Atul Chatterjee, K.C.I.E.
MORE CONGRESSES & CONFERENCES
PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR MUSSALMANS
By Sheikh Sir Abdul Qadir, Kt.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY
INDIAN STATES
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SECTION
AGRICULTURAL SECTION
MEDICAL AND SCIENCE
DEPARTMENTAL NOTES
PORTRAITS & ILLUSTRATIONS.

Single Copy As. 8.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5, (if by cheque Rs. 5-4). Copies of the January number, which is also our Special New Year Number which contains an account of the proceedings of the various political, religious and social gatherings held during the Christmas season of last year are also available. Those who remit Rs. 5 and enrol themselves as regular subscribers for the year 1928 will get this Number free. Please note, no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless a year's subscription is paid in advance. No copies will be sent by V.P.P.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

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Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes :—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

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Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

NEW AGENCY

AT MIRAJ

PRICE ONE ANNA.

Copies can be had from:—
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News Agent,
MIRAJ

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,644

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

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Daily Edition.

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6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

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Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs.7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMB

Managing Agents: **M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'LiStreet, Mazegon, Bombay

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

WHO LISTENS TO YOU?

When your classified advertisement is printed in the "Bombay Chronicle," all Bombay listens in on your message. Buyers and Sellers, employers and employees are brought together every day through the classified advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIELD ADVTS.

Fill up your **WANTS** here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for Woman's Hospital at Godhra. Pay Rs. 250—40/3—450—50—500. House rent Rs 30. Private practice allowed. Must be registered medical graduate. Apply before 10th March, 1928, to PRESIDENT, MRS. SMART, Victory Hospital Fund, Godhra.

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS:—Assistant Station Masters, Mechanical Engineers, Turners, Boiler-makers and Wiremen. And for Bombay Steno-typists, Storekeepers having experience of Electrical and mechanical stores, Draughtsmen (Mechl.) Surveyors and Compositors. Apply immediately in person with original copies of certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Munzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of TARIFF CLERK in the Office of the General Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association. Pay Rs. 200—20—300—25—450. Only men with experience of the rates branch of a railway need apply. Applications in applicants' own handwriting accompanied by a statement giving full particulars of qualifications, age and experience, together with copies of testimonials should be sent to the GENERAL SECRETARY, Indian Railway Conference Association, 15, Queen's Road, Allahabad.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
'Bombay Chronicle,'
Nia Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SECRETARY for the Head Office of a progressive Life Assurance Company. Only graduates with at least five years' working experience of a big Life Office (Head Office) need apply, stating age, academic qualifications and experience. Decent salary will be paid to a properly qualified man. Applications which should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, should reach the undernoted address, not later than the 10th March, 1928. P. O. Box 13, Delhi.

A 30012

WANTED.—A competent ACCOUNTANT, good at drafting letters in English and knowing Hindi and Urdu. Previous office experience essential. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. which is likely to be raised to 60-2-70 very shortly. Appointment in the first instance will be made on probation for six months. Apply with copies of testimonials to the INSPECTOR GENERAL POLICE, Jaipur, Rajputana.

A 30012

PARTNER WANTED—"Fully qualified and experienced architect Indian (30) seeks partner to open Architect's Office in Bombay. B.E., preferred. Apply Box No. 2113, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R760

WANTED—Superintendent of Police, Banswara State. No unqualified and untrained man need apply. Final date for application 15th March 1928. Terms required to be mentioned in the application to be addressed to the Diwan, Banswara (Rajputana).

A 30069

WANTED influential AGENTS, each town to sell a ready saleable article. For particulars apply to ABRAM, Mahim P.O., Bombay.

WANTED immediately 1,000 CANVASSERS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on Rs. 100 a month. AMARNATH, B.A., LLB., Solan (near Simla).

WANTED an LL.B. with knowledge of Hindi as MUNSIFF. Pay Rs. 125 and free house. Apply to DEWAN, Ali Rajpur State, Ali Rajpur, C.I.

WANTED a qualified MEDICAL MAN for Sheth Madha Charitable Dispensary, Variav, Surat District. Net. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 150. Apply to MANAGER.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 50 per month. Apply personally GRAMOPHONE Co., Ltd., Dum-Dum Cantonments.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY STOCK & account book keeper also experienced shorthand typist. Permanent job. Apply to AGFA PHOTO Co., Russel Street.

WANTED—TEMPORARILY, FOR THE Branch Shipping Office, 3 Mohammdan Clerks. Apply by 7th March to ASSISTANT SHIPPING MASTER, Kidderpore.

WANTED—AT ONCE PASSED COMPOUNDER. Pay according to qualification. Interview personally with reference. Dr. MOHAMMED ALI, M.B., 45, Watgunj Street, Kidderpore.

WANTED—A GOOD SHORTHAND TYPE Babu, must be strong in shorthand and have had good experience in Mercantile Offices. Salary Rs. 75. Apply SAMUEL FITZE & CO., Ld., 4, Government Place, Calcutta.

WANTED a DOCTOR, L. M. & S., or M.B.B.S. for our Caste Dispensary, Apply sharp stating terms to the HON. SECRETARY, Shri Jain Visa Oohwal Club, Ratanpole, Ahmedabad. Jain preferred.

WANTED STUDENTS for guaranteed training in commercial subjects by correspondence, for high class diplomas, and for papers of London Chamber, SECRETARY, Accountants Association, Aligarh.

WANTED one efficient TYPIST and one SHORTHAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 60 and Rs. 90 respectively. Apply EASTERN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 327, Hornby Road, (opposite Cook's Building), Bombay.

WANTED—TWO BOTANY AND ONE CHEMISTRY assistant in the grade 85—5—120—5—170—5—200. Only graduates in the respective sciences or agriculture need apply. Aptitude for research will get preference. Application with copies of testimonials should reach the GOVT. SUGARCANE EXPERT. Lawley Road Post (via Coimbatore, S. I. Ry.) by 20th March, at latest

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Please apply stating the qualifications and experience possessed and minimum salary expected to—KHAN BAHADUR D. B. COOPER.

SATARA (Bombay Presidency).

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LUNATICS admitted in a high class seaside home. All communities. See BHATHENA personally on 1st and 2nd March. Railway Hotel, Bombay.

R761

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HOW TO LOVE, Matrimony Lure of Love. Price 2-8-0 each. List free. Apply VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.

L R750

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KASHMIR HAND EMBROIDERED SILK SAREES, Silk Household Linens and Bedspreads Numdah Felt Rugs. Embroidered in Pretty designs. Special prices to trade. RAINA BROTHERS, Fatehkadal, Srinagar, KASHMIR.

T R746

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T R 745

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

NOTICE NO. 1340.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of Army Woollen and Cotton Cuttings, Remnants and Sweepings which are likely to be available at the Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, U. P., during 1928-29.

Tenders must be received before May 1st and will be opened by the undersigned at his office at 12 noon on 1st May, 1928.

Forms of Tender and Schedule can be obtained up to the 14th April, 1928, on application in writing.

CHIEF ORDNANCE OFFICER,
Clothing Factory,
Shahjahanpur.

Shahjahanpur,
Dated March, 1928.

30071

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purpose of coal ashes on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Broad Gauge, sections and Branches and will be received in the Agent's office, Church Gate, Bombay, up to 1-0 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, 1928.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2|- per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 500|- in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, B. G. System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each Tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise it will not be considered (N. B. Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender).

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whol

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.

Churchgate.
27th February, 1928.

30039

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.
CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

FROM FRIDAY, the 30th March, to MONDAY, the 9th April, 1928, cheap return tickets will be issued by the G. I. P. Railway to First and Second Class passengers calculated at one and one-third fares for the return journey and to Intermediate and Third Class passengers at a single fare and a half for the return journey for any distance in one direction over 100 miles. The reduced return fares will be applicable in local booking and in through booking with such foreign Railways as notify concession fares during the same period subject to the conditions attached thereto.

Arrangements will be made for parties desirous of undretaking special tours during the Easter Holidays at concession rates on application to the undersigned.

These concession return tickets will be available for the completion of the return journey up to the midnight of MONDAY, the 23rd April, 1928.

Further particulars can be had at the Information Bureau, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, or at Booking Offices.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 2-3-1928.

30067

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR POSSESSING BUNGALOWS IN BANGALORE.

A new residential centre called the "New Extension" has been formed into Bungalow sites. It is centrally situated and close to the Government Offices, Educational Institutions, Hospitals, Mysore Bank, Chamber of Commerce, Race Course, Cubbon Park, Bazaars and Markets. The sites in the New Extension constitute an ideal place for putting up residential quarters by visitors, who resort to Bangalore for health. The sites will be sold on SATURDAY, the 17th March, 1928, at 9 a.m.

For further particulars about the lay ut and plan of the sites showing their dimensions apply to the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER. Bangalore City.

30022

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 9 a.m. (B. T.), sell at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra, for 12 months (from 1st April, 1928, to 31st March, 1929), and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish, etc., from the retail vendors sitting ouside or inside at the unnumbered places at Markets and Bazars in Bombay such as Fort Market, outside Fort Arthur Crawford Beef, Fish and Mutton Markets, Null Bazar, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Mazagon Peddar Fish Market, Kamatipura Market, Parel Ferguson Road Fish Market, Parbhadevi Road Market and Elphinstone Road Market, besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at Vegetable Market at Colaba, Ferguson Road, Parbhadevi, Elphinstone Road and Masjid Markets.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 111 BALES AHMEDNAGAR COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th March, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room, by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the following damaged cotton.

111 bales Ahmednagar Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPRESS THEATRE

3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
THE RECORD SMASHING MOTION PICTURE EPIC

THE BIG PARADE

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The Celebrated Broadway Musical Comedy Star::—

EDDIE CANTOR

The Idol of Millions in the Paramount Version of the ZIEGFELD PRODUCTION which shattered Records for Three Solid Years in New York:—

KID BOOTS.

Supported by the Irresistible Beauties:—

BILLIE DOVE & CLARA BOW

PATHE CINEMA

(AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.)
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

FLAPPERS!—
See Yourself as others see You.
PARENTS!—
Are you the fools your children call you.
SEE

GLORIA SWANSON

IN

PRODIGAL DAUGHTERS.

See the modern jazz-mad girl at her dizziest pace. See the riotous revels, the mid-night bathing party. See Gloria's flashiest love-drama. With Theodore Roberts in the cast.

ALSO

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

STEP LIVELY

PRECIOUS CINEMA

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(UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE)
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THE FOUR FLUSHER

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Balcony Rs. 0-14-0
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Second Class Rs. 0-3-0
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3 SHOWS DAILY 3

at 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15

Extra Shows on Sundays and Bank Holidays at 4-30.

AMUSEMENTS

AN INTERESTING TOPICAL OF THE BOMBAY BIG PARADE HELD YESTERDAY IN THE PRESENCE OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR WILL BE SCREENED TO-NIGHT

AT

THE CAPITOL

at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
BRITAIN'S POPULAR STAR

MATHESON LANG

in

THE QUALIFIED ADVENTURER.

ALSO

THE LATEST PATHE SUPER-GAZETTE.

BROADCASTING

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

See the next issue of the **INDIAN RADIO TIMES** Inside Back Cover.

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TESTIMONIAL

Hon. Col. D. Daweserally, Bart. B.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, wrote a—"Beej Bund" which I tried to save [illegible] of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OPENED 16 POINTS LOWER ON UNFAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL—RALLIED 6 POINTS ON SHORT COVERING—FORECAST OF FAVOURABLE WEATHER—DECLINED 12 POINTS ON LONG LIQUIDATION—SLIGHT RALLY—FUTURES 11 TO 16 POINTS LOWER—SPOT 20 POINTS DOWN AT 18.70C.

New York, March 3.

The New York futures market opened at a decline of 16 points on lower Liverpool closing quotations, but recovered 6 points on scattered buying. Later on forecast of favourable weather over the Western belt induced considerable liquidation causing a break of 12 points in prices. A small rally of 7 points was noticed towards the close. The net change for the day was decline of 11 to 16 points. Demand for Spot Cotton was less active and prices slumped 20 points to 18.70c.

The New Orleans futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 9 to 8 points. Spot prices declined 7 points to 18.26c.

In the absence of any unfavourable crop developments, tired bulls were liquidating causing temporarily weakness. This liquidation is improving the speculative position and if prices decline further we strongly advise purchases as the fundamental situation favours considerably higher prices in the long run.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, March 3.	
Previous Close	18.43
10 a.m. opening	18.27—.16
10-55 a.m. highest	18.33—.10
11-50 a.m. lowest	18.21—.22
12 noon close	18.28—.15

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from American correspondents:—

Demand less active.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received yesterday the following cable from New York friends:—

"Cotton: Important decline unlikely. Expect considerable higher later."

Reuter:—Market is easier on decreased buying, influenced by favourable Western Belt forecast and unfavourable Liverpool cables.

Messrs. Umrigar and Voogars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 3rd instant as under:—

"Liquidation on prospects of rain in Western Belt. Favour purchase on further weakness."

GANN'S CABLE:

Main trend is down. Demand is poor as long as market shows weakness. Short sales on rallies will prove profitable. Remain short. Protect with stop loss order 20 point over to-day's highest (18.33). Breaking 20 points below to-day's lowest (18.21) will indicate lower prices.

Make Your Money Work for You.

You can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save, but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

LIVERPOOL.

SCATTERED LIQUIDATION AND SELLING—ABSENCE OF BUYING POWER—SALES 4,000 BALES—FUTURES 10 TO 11 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, March 3.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 7 to 8 points on easier New York overnight quotations. There was absence of buying power and prices declined further on scattered liquidation and selling. Sales amounted 4,000 bales. Futures closed at a decline of 10 to 11 points and Spot prices registered a decline of 9 points to 10.55d. per lb.

Empire futures closed easy at a decline of 11 points and Egyptian futures closed 14 to 10 points lower.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Scattered selling.

Hornby Hemelryk & Co:—"Spinners' takings so far this season are 19,214,000 Forecast of rain in Texas".

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, March 3.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

Week ending 3-3-28	Bales.
Total in Sight	11,810,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	501,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	218,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	5,046,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply ..	247,000
Total Sales	47,470
East Indian Cotton Sales	670
East Indian Cotton Stock	28,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	4,000
East Indian Cotton Imports ..	10,000
American Cotton Afloat	143,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat ..	32,000
Total Afloat	234,000
Takings of World's Spinners Amsrican Cotton	238,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 5. F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 3-3-28	7036000	11000000
,, Yesterday do	10000	34000
Exports to date do	5147000	7808000
Stock at Ports 2-3-28	2047000	2700000
,, Interior Towns do	989000	1225000
,, Liverpool 2-3-28	849000	1315000
Visible Supply 2-3-28	5046000	6766000
Quantity in Sight do	11810000	15892000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Mar. 5.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 3rd inst.:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,194
Linseed	5,688
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,392
Gingellyseeds	3,258
Groundnuts	23,184
Castorseed	7,876
Rice	7,364
Myrabollams	2,246
Cottonseed	8,154
Gram	7,486
Jowar	2,808
Barley	368
Bajree	4,566
Coal	1,039 tons.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 5.	
Linseed May	10 3 6
Wheat May	7 4 9
Wheat Delhi Mar.	7 6 0
Wheat May	7 4 9
Groundnuts May	59 8 0
Cotton seed March	4 9 6
Cotton Seed May	4 11 9
Castor Seed May	49 15 0

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

OPTION DEALERS SOLD. UNDERTONE QUIET. SENTIMENT LESS BULLISH.

Bombay, March 5.

Following a decline of 15 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 360 for Broach A.M. delivery. There was absence of buyers and prices declined on selling by option dealers. Towards the close prices recovered slightly and quotations at 3 p.m. were as under. The local market will remain closed entirely to-morrow:

F.G.M.G. Broach A.M.	358	0	0
F.G.M.G. Broach J.A.	360	8	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal March	301	0	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	301	0	0
Fine M.G. Oomra March	328	0	0
Fine M.G. Oomra May	327	8	0

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, March 3.

Receipts from 1st Sept to 1st March		17,22,724
Same time last season		18,09,035
Exports from 1st Sept. to 1s March		
	1927-28	1926-27
United Kingdom ..	35,876	4,252
Continent	3,10,196	1,71,327
China	16,250	1,17,712
Japan	4,67,637	6,94,772
Coast Ports	15,179	9,004
U. S. A.	1,175	201
Total	8,46,313	9,97,268
Total exports by Rail 1st Spt. 1927 to 1st March 1928 ..		46,476
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 1st March 1928		4,14,237
Same period last year		4,83,142
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 1st March 1928		8,28,487
Same time last year		6,03,402

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 5.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	3-3-28.	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	2,100	227,860	299,775
Central India	4,208	213,458	227,622
Berar and Nagar	937	217,789	167,671
Hyderabad-Gaorani	378	88,011	56,997
Berar	4,859	464,449	481,367
Central Provinces	1,073	198,230	190,152
Total Gomras	13,555	1,409,797	1,423,584
Dholera	178	70,539	76,441
N.-W. Provinces	87	60,781	52,247
Rajputana	241	29,997	29,842
Sind-Punjab	198	119,098	89,880
Broach	542	4,540	12,607
Coomta & Dharwar		4,050	23,566
Westerns-Northerns	2	3,964	10,528
Coconanada			395
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1	8,253	4,670
Persian		3,519	3,072
American		24,170	97,821
Egyptian & African		12,764	23,706
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		66	50
Total	14,804	1,751,544	1,848,469

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 5.
1st Sept. to 1st March.

In full-pressed Bales.

	This 3-3-28.	year.	Last year.
Europe	1,182	347,247	175,789
Japan & China	7,400	483,887	812,484
Coast Ports	57	15,179	9,004
Up-country of Rail		46,476	55,467
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		22,386	155,946
Total	8,639	915,175	1,208,691

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 5.

March	213.90—2.60
June	219.80—2.40
September	223.00—1.70

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar 5.

3 Months 4-5|32 per cent.
6 Months 4-3|16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 6-1|4 per cent.
One month 5-1|2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steadier.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

MONEY MARKET.

OPENING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 5.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 29|32
D D 1|5 15|16.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16 March|Apr.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 29|32 May.
Bank's buying T T 1|6.
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6-1/4 March
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Apl.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 274.1/2.
Bank's buying T T 273.
Bank's buying D D 272.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 268.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 922.
Bank's buying D D 934
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 1-2.
Bank's buying 60 Days 125 1|2.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 174-1|4

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156.

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-1|2.

CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 4.87-7|8 3rd. inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 1|8 5th inst.
London|Japan 1|11-1|8 3rd inst.
London|Paris 124.00 3rd ins.
London|Belgium 35.00 3rd inst.
London|Switzerland 25.34 3rd inst.
London|Italy 92.35 3rd. inst.
Gold 3rd inst. £4|4|11-1|4, 2nd inst. £4|4|11-1|4.

Silver London Ready 3rd inst. 26-3|16; 2nd inst. 26-1|8.
Silver London Forward 3rd inst. 26-1|8; 2nd inst. 26-1|16.
Silver New York Ready 3rd inst. 57-3|8; 2nd inst 57-1|4.
London Discounts 3 Mos 3rd inst. 4-5|32 p.c.; 2nd inst. 4 5|32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 3rd inst. 4-3|16 p.c.; 2nd inst. 4-3|16 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1|4 per cent; 3 mos 5-1|2 per cent; 6 mos 5 per cent; 12 mos 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Firmer.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar. 5.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-11-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-3[illegible] Rs. 94/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 98/8
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/10
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/5.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1944-50 Rs. 106-6-6.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1929 Rs. 103-3
6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-13.
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1979 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1936 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/11.

Forward Rates.—16th March Sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 15-12-6 1945/55 Rs. 106-7-6.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

PARSI WORLD CYCLISTS.

GRAND RECEPTION ON ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY ON 18TH.

A warm cosmopolitan welcome awaits the three intrepid Parsi world cyclists who are returning to their home (Bombay) on the 18th inst. via Bombay. The Bombay Weight-lifting Club, to which the cyclists belong, is arranging to give them a grand reception from all communities of this cosmopolitan city. A programme is arranged whereby members of all communities will either ride bicycles or drive in motor-cars and halt at Kurla to await the ardival of the veteran cyclists and to take them to Bombay in the form of a procession "en route" to Dadar, Parel, Byculla, the Parsi Statue Lamington Road and halting at the Bombay Weigat-lifting Club, near the Cinema Precious, from where, it will be remembered, the cyclists had started on their epoch-making adventure. The names of the cyclists are Messrs. Jal Bapasola, Adi Hakim and Rustom Dhamgura. Those who desire to participate in the reception preparations are advised to write to Mr. Temursp Sarkari, 62 Lamington Road (near Empress Cinema) or see him between 6-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, or 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Sundays.

SPECULATION AS A FINE ART.

USEFULL GUIDE TO COTTON TRADERS.

Mr. D. G. Watts, the author of the following article, was one of the wisest and most brilliant men who has ever adorned the New York Cotton Exchange of which he was the President from 1878 t 1880. People always seem glad to read and re-read it as it as become one of the classics of cotton literature and it was first published in the "Cosmopolitan Magazine" in the year 1888:—

Since de Quincy wrote his essay on "Murder as a Fine Art," many things have been considered under a similar title. We read recently an article on "Invalidism as a Fine Art." If murder and invalidism can be so treated, why not speculation Speculation is a fine art, and requires a high order of talent in the artist.

Before entering on our inquiry, before considering the rules of our art, we will examine the subject in the abstract. Is speculation right It may be questioned, Tried by the highest standards, whether any trade where an exact equivalent is not given can be right But as society is now organized speculation seems a necessity. Is there any difference between speculation and gambling? The terms are often used interchangeably, but speculation pre-supposes intellectual effort; gambling, blind chance. Accurately to define the two is difficult, all definitions are difficult. Wit and humor, for instance, can be defined. but, notwithstanding the most subtle distinction, wit and humor blend, run int each other. This is true of speculation and gambling the former has some of the elements of chance; the latter some of the elements of reason. We define as best we can. Speculation is a venture based upon calculation; gambling a venture without calculation. The law makes this distinction; it sustains speculation and condemns gambling.

All business is more or less speculation. The term speculation, however, is commonly restricted to business of exceptional uncertainty. The uninitiated believe that chance is so large a part of speculation that it is subject to no rules. is goverend by no laws. This is a serious error. We propose in this article to point out some of the laws that govern in this realm.

There is no royal road to success in speculation. We do not undertake, and it would be worse than folly to undertake, to show how money can be made. Those who make for themselves or others an infallible plan deludo themselves and others. Our effort will be to set forth the great underlying principles of the art, the application of which must depend on circumstances, the time and the man.

QUALITIES ESSENTIAL.

Let us first consider the qualities essential to the equipment of a speculator. We name them:, Self-reliance, Judgment, Courage, Prudence, Pliability.

1. Self-reliance. A man must think for himself, must follow his own convictions. George MacDonald says: "A man cannot have another man's ideas any more than he can have another man's soul or another man's body." It is better to make a mistake and learn why the mistake is made than to be right on another man's judgment. Self-trust is the foundation of successful effort.

2. Judgment. That equipoise, that nice adjustment of the faculties one to the other, which is called good judgment, is an essential to the speculator.

3. Courage. That is, confidence to act on the decisions of the mind. In speculation there is value in Mirabeau's dictum: "Be bold, still be bold, always be bold."

4. Prudence. The power of measuring the danger, together with a certain alertness and watchfulness, is very important. There should be a balance of these two, prudence and courage; prudence in contemplation, courage in execution. Lord Bacon says. "In meditation all dangers should be seen; in execution, none, unless very formidable." Connected with these qualities, properly an outgrowth of them, is a third, viz.: Promptness. The mind convinced, the act should follow. In the words of Macbeth: "Henceforth the very firstlings of my heart shall be the firstlings of my hand." Think, act, promptly.

5 Pliability. The ability to change an opinion, the power of revision. "He who observes," says Emerson, "and observes again, is always formidable."

The qualifications named are necessary to the makeup of a speculator, but they must be in a well-balanced combination. A deficiency or an overplus of one quality will destroy the effectiveness of all. The possession of such faculties in a proper adjustment is, of course, uncommon. In speculation, as in life, few succeed. many fail.

Each department of life has its language, expressive if not elegant, and in dealing with this subject we must perforce adopt the language of the street. The laws given will be found to apply to speculation of any kind. They are universal laws, but for the sake of clearness we assume the case of speculation as conducted in one of our exchanges, where they can be best demonstrated. We divide them into two groups, laws absolute and laws conditional.

LAWS ABSOLUTE.

Laws absolute. Never overtrade. To take an interest larger than the capital justifies is to invite disaster. With such an interest a fluctuation in the market unnerves the operator, and the judgment becomes worthless.

1. Never "double up"; that is, never completely and at once reverse a position. Being "long," for instance do not "sell out" and go "short." This may occasionally succeed, but is hazardous, for should the market begin again to advance, the mind reverts to its original opinion and the speculator "covers up" and "goes long" again. Should this last change be wrong, complete demoralization ensues. The change in the original position should have been made moderately, cautiously, thus keeping the judgment clear and preserving the balance of the mind.

2. "Run quick" or not at all; that is to say, act promptly at the first approach of danger, but, failing to do this until others see the danger, hold on or close out part of the "interest."

3. Another rule is, when doubtful, reduce the amount of the interest for either the mind is not satisfied with the position taken, or the interest for safety. One man told another that he could nt sleep on account of his position in the market; his friend judiciously and laconically replied: "Sell down to a sleeping point."

LAWS CONDITIONAL.

Rules conditional. These rules are subject to modification according to the circumstances, individuality and temperament of the operator.

1. It is better to "average up" than to "average down." This opinion is contrary to the one commonly held and acted upon: it being the practice to buy and on a decline to buy more. This reduces the average. Probably four times out of five this method will result in striking a reaction in the market that will prevent loss but the fifth time, meeting with a permanently declining market, the operator loses his head and closes out, making a heavy loss—a loss so great as to bring complete demoralization, often ruin.

But "buying up" is the reverse of the method just explained; that is to say, buying at first moderately, and as the market advances adding slowly and cautiously to the "line." This is a way of speculation that requires great care and watchfulness. for the market will often (probably four times out of five) react to point of "average." Here lies the danger. Failure to close out at the point of average detroys the safety of the whole operation. Occasionally (probably four times out of five) a permanently advancing market is met with and a big profit secured. In such an operation the original risk is small, the danger at no time great, and when successful the profit is large. This method should only be employed when an important advante or decline is expected, and with a moderate capital can be undertaken with comparative safety.

2. To "buy down" requires a long purse and a strong nerve and money. The stronger the nerve, the more probability of staying too long There is, however, a class of successful operators who "buy down" and hold on. They deal usually in relatively small amounts. Entering the market prudently with the determination of holding on for a long period, they are not disturbed by its fluctuations. They are men of good judgment, who buy in times of depression to hold for a general revival of business—and investing rather than a speculative class.

3. In all ordinary circumstances our advice would be to buy at once an amount that is within the proper limits of capital, etc., "selling out" at a loss or profit according to judgment. The rule is to stop losses and let profits run. If small profits are taken then small losses must be taken. Not to have the courage to accept a loss, and to be too eager to take a profit, is fatal. It is the ruin of many.

4. Public opinion is not to be ignored A strong speculative current is for the time overwhelming, and be closely watched. The rule is to act cautiously with public opinion: against it, moldly. To go with the market, even when the basis is a good one, is dangerous. It may at any time turn and rend you. Every speculator knows the danger of too much company. It is equally necessary to exercise caution in going against the market. This caution should be continued to the point of wavering—of loss of confidence—when the market should be boldly encountered to the full extent of strength, nerve and capital. The market has a pulse, on which the hand of the operator should be placed as that of the physician on the wrist of the patient. This pulse-beat must be the guide when and how to act.

5. Quiet, weak markets are good markets to sell. They ordinarily develop into declining markets. But when a market has gone through the stages of quiet and weak to active and declining, then on to semi-panic or panic, it should be bought freely. When, "vice versa," a quiet and firm market develops into activity and strength, then into excitement, it should be sold with great confidence.

6. In forming an opinion of the market the element of chance ought not to be omitted. There is a doctrine of chances—Napoleon in his compaigns allowed a margin for chance—for the accidents that come in to destroy or modify the best calculation. Calculation must measure the incalculable. In the "reproof of chance lies the true proof of men." It is better to act on general than special information (it is not misleading), viz.. The state on general than special information (it is not misleading), viz.: The state of the country, the condition of the crops, manufactures, etc Statistics are valuable, but they must be kept subordinate to a comprehensive view of the whole situation. Those who confine themselves too closely to statistics are poor guide. "There is nothing," said Canning, "so fallacious as facts except figures." "When in doubt do nothing." Don't enter the market on half convictions, wait till the convictions are fully matured.

7. We have written to little purpose unless we have left the impression that the fundamental principle that lies at the base of all speculation is this: Act so as to keep the mind clear, its judgment trustworthy. A reserve force should, therefore, be maintained and kept for supreme moments when the full strength of the whole man should be put on the stroke delivered.

It may be thought that the carrying out of these rules is difficult. As we said in the outset, the gifted man only can apply them. To the artist alone are the rules of his art valuable.

FUNDAMENTALLY WRONG.

MR. JINNAH'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

SIMON WANTS ONLY PETITIONERS

The following is the amplified version of Mr. Jinnah's speech in the Legislative Assembly on the 18th inst., on the boycott resolution of the Simon Commission.

Sir, the issue before us to-day is a very clear-cut issue, and that is whether this Commission as announced, including its constitution and the scheme adumbrated by the Secretary of State for India, is acceptable. Sir, the first question that we have to consider is what is the difference between us and those who have appointed this Commission. Examining the announcement with the utmost care, let us consider what is the real difference. The difference is fundamental. It is not a question of details at all. Now, either the Government refuse to understand us or I would say without any disrespect, that if you do not understand us then you are devoid of ordinary intelligence. Consider the position the Secretary of State for India has said that he took three years, a full three years, to consider the matter before he decided to appoint this Commission. You know perfectly well that in this country there are several groups of political schools of thought. Do you want to satisfy the revolutionaries who believe in the bomb and the pistol? Do you wish to satisfy the Congress Party? Do you wish to satisfy the party of nationalists who stands for the Constitution? Or do you want to satisfy only the party of petitioners amongst whom I will regretfully put my friend Lieutenant Mohammed Nawaz for whom I have a very great personal respect. He made a frank speech, an honest speech. He belongs, as he perfectly honestly admitted to the school which says to the Government, "Whatever you do is right. Let me have something please whatever you may ultimately decide. But I am your man. I can do nothing else." (Several Honourable Members: "No, no). What is the good of your speaking I ask the Honourable Member himself. Did he not say that?

Sardar Muhammad Nawaz Khan: No, I did not, Sir.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah: What did he say? He said, I will give his own words, and it is for the House to decide, he said that you cannot drive the British out.

Sardar Muhammad Nawaz Khan: By talk.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah: Quite right. I agree we are not able to; and therefore we ought really to get whatever we can out of them and it is no use resisting or defying them. In other words, he says, "make the best of it." Well, Sir, that is one school to (which my Honourable friend the gallant Lieutenant belongs. There is then the other school represented by Sir Zulfiqur and closely allied who think that this is the occasion when the Mussalsmans are going to reap a wonderful harvest. To them I say. Have you not learnt from your experience of the last 150 years that you have been fooled. (An Honourable Member: Are you not fooled?") I refuse to be fooled, (An Honourable Member "by whom?") By anybody. I say, Sir, is the Government content to satisfy those petitioners only? If they are, then they are welcome to carry on with their co-operation as long as they can. But I venture to say that there are other parties in the country. Sir, Sir Darcy Lindsay has given us, at any rate, in Bombay the credit for having issued a manifesto over the signatures of the Leaders of all India with constructive proposals. I will read that manifesto to the House and then I will proceed further and deal with this matter.

Now, Sir, I can of course forgive Sir Darcy Lindsay not knowing the difference or understanding the distinction between the procedure and the principle. But I ask the Treasury Benches with the legal assistance at their command, do they not see or understand a simple proposition that the principle is a different thing from the procedure? The principle for which we are fighting is that we want for the Indian representatives equal status and equal power. That is what we are fighting for. And I ask, is there any man in this House of the meanest intelligence who can say that that is given to India under the present scheme? What is the good of telling me that Sir John Simon has written a letter to His Excellency the Viceroy laying down the line of procedure? That has nothing to do with the issue. Have Sir John Simon and the members of the Commission the power to give the Indian representative the same status and power when they themselves have received their status and power on the Resolution adopted by Parliament submitting the names of the Commission for the approval of His Majesty the King Emperor? Sir John Simon himself says that he is independent both of the British Government and the Indian Government. He has received his appointment from the King-Emperor. How then can he give what he has received from an another authority? And that is the question and the principle upon which we have taken our stand, namely, that we want an equal status and equal power given to the representatives of India for the purpose of participating in the framing of the new Constitution of the Government of India. What is the good of running away from the issue? I repeat again that the difference is a fundamental one. I never expected Sir John Simon to do anything more than what he has already done. He has, I concede, shown the utmost courtesy, and he has tried to make our position, which is absolutely subordinate and subsidiary, as pleasant by means of courtesy as he could possibly do in laying down the line of procedure, —barring of course the point with regard to the evidence in camera.

Now, Sir, I do not wish really to take up the time of this House, because the question has really been argued out threadbare. But what does the Home Member suggest by quoting this? I fail to understand. Whoever, so far as the political school to which I belong and for whom I speak, said that we are opposed to an inquiry? I do beg of you, not to tar every one with the same brush. You are making a very great mistake in treating all parties as if they were bent on boycott, as if they had the same or wicked reasons for it that all parties wanted really to boycott this Commission, for some sinister motive. If you are going to adopt that tune, I warn you, you will lose the whole of India very soon.

If Sir Darcy Lindsay who has got white,—I would not say grey—while he was, but on the top he has got white living in India all these years and if he cannot understand, then I say to Lord Haldane "Heaven help us." If the Treasury Benches, who have grown grey in the service here, do not understand, then I say "Heaven help us." Please do not mislead us. The whole question before you is this. Do you wish any decent party, any decent man, any self-respecting man, to co-operate with you or do you want only those who come before you as petitioners? If you want petitioners only, I wish you luck. If you want decent, self-respecting men, to work with you then be frank, be honest and tell us plainly "You have not got equal status, you have not got equal power in the present constitution of the Commission and the scheme" but we are ready to give you or say clearly no! but do not pass off and mislead the unwary and misrepresent us. (Loud Applause).

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that you are calm, cool and contented; for you believe from the bottom of your brains and in your heart of hearts that "contentment is the sweetest happiness" sweeter than any sweet girl you know. Mr. Struthers Burt lately wrote in the "Saturday Evening Post" of America, about Englishmen as being "bullies," adding that they have "too much of adenoidal teeth and a sickening familiarity," and also about the "Grey, sodden wastes of London and Manchester" with the "sweet, sicklish smell of gin." Whether the statement be true or untrue, or full of truths, half truths, exaggerations or lies, since this worthy Chela, though he has descended from the giddy heights of the Himalayas to the plains of India, has never crossed the "Kala-pani" (meaning, crossing the seas that take one to Europe and not to the Andamans) he is unable to vouchsafe the statement. But these allegations apply exactly to your good self. Your stars, for at least a period of seven years hence, will be in the ascendant, and,—a strange combination, indeed—the noses of your favourite society "stars" will also be in the ascendant, that is "turned up," which you can easily afford to keep turned down by the free flow of silver and gold and jewellery! If you are a jeweller or silversmith you will be doing roaring trade in this period of seven years. As our worthy Prince of Wales, in his address lately delivered before the Birmingham Jewellers and Silversmiths Association, said: "You may be of good cheer; the desire for ornaments, gentlemen, is like hope—it springs eternal in the human breast"! Indeed so many unexpected events will spring surprises on you. Be of good cheer, old chap!

BIHAR AND ORISSA COUNCIL

NUMEROUS CUT MOTIONS TABLED FOR DISCUSSION

PATNA, March. 5.

About 300 motions suggesting reductions under different heads of the budget have been tabled for discussion in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council. Motions have also been given notice of by Swarajists, proposing the total omission of the provision for the salaries of the Ministers, recommending the reduction of Ministers' salaries to Rs. 2 and proposing a nominal cut of Rs. 100/- under the head "Ministers salaries" by way of censure. Mr. Mobarak Ali will move a cut of Rs. 100/- under the head "High Court" to call the attention of the Government to the question of the appointment of a Moslem High Court Judge. There are also motions for two cuts of Rs. 100/- each under "Public Health" and" and "Industries". The object of the former motion is to ventilate the grievances of the rural population in the matter of rural public health. A cut of Rs. 5 Lakhs is suggested in the demand for the Police. A token reduction of Rs. 100/- is also to be moved under the head "Executive Council."

The voting of grants commences or the 9th March.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO GAGGING ORDER

REVISION PETITION DISMISSED BY MADRAS HIGH COURT

MADRAS, March. 5.

The revision petition filed by Mr. K. K. Pokker against the orders of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the petition with reference to the order under Section 144, Cr. P. C., promulgated in connection with the visit of the Simon Commission, was dismissed to-day by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Madhavan Nair, the former remarking that the Simon Commission having come and gone, there was now no interest in the petition.—A. P.

MADRAS MINISTERS NOT TO RESIGN

TANJORE, March. 4.

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, Development Minister, who passed through Tanjore this morning on his way Trichinopoly, replying to some inquiries, repudiated the rumour that Mr. Arogyaswami Mudliar, the Minister for Excise, and he (Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar) himself intended to resign.—A. P.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 3rd inst. the total mortality 546 was 28 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 21.8. These figures compare favourably with those for the 9th week of 1927 when the mortality was 560 and death rate 22.4 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-27 when the average mortality was 703 and death rate 29.1.

Out of the total deaths 113 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 46 attacks and 23 deaths. Plague caused 7 attacks and 7 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 465 and compares favourably with that for the 9th week of 1927 when the figure was 412 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927) viz. 406.

METHODS OF TEACHING

SIR LALLUBHAI'S DENUNCIATION

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas denounced on Monday evening, while presiding at the annual social gathering of the Sydenham College Students' Union, the present method of teaching in the colleges which he thought was too dull and monotonous. After forty years, he said he still saw the same method of education and the same method of examination. He advised the students to try to read for themselves and then go to the professors, if they found any difficulty.

"Do not you some times find lectures dull, professors dull and boys dull" he asked amidst laughter. He hoped experts would find a true method, more suitable for the present day requirements. He advised the students to go to the professors but to depend upon themselves as they had books to help them.

Principal Tannan in welcoming Sir Lallubhai alluded to certain attack made in a Bombay newspaper against him in regard to his views he had expressed before the Economic Conference at Calcutta recently.

AGGRIEVED PRINCIPAL CONSOLED.

Sir Lallubhai consoled the aggrieved principal by the advice which the Governor of Bombay gave last Thursday night to the Municipal Corporation president at the annual dinner andd said "Do not care for the criticism so long as you do your duty honestly and fairly."

A fine programme of music was gone through to entertain the guests and the meeting terminated after partaking of light refreshments.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Rangoon, March. 5.—An unknown European's body without any clothes on it, and bearing gunshot wounds on the left temple, was found floating in the royal lakes. The clothes have not been traced on the banks, and foul play is suspected.—A. P.

Sholapur, March. 4.—Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, the Sessions Judge delivered judgment yesterday in the were sentenced to 10 years rigorous imwere sentenced to 10 years rigorous imprisonment each, while the 3rd accused was sentenced to transportation for life.—A. P.

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THE CABINET AT WORK

A VISIONARY'S PEN-PICTURE

"I had been reading the King's Speech and looking at some of Low's cartoons in the "Evening Standard" before I fell asleep; hence, I suppose, this curious dream," writes Peter Ibbetson, in the "Nation and Athenaeum."

In a large and lofty room Mr. Baldwin was sitting smoking his pipe at the head of a mahogany table. The brothers Chamberlain sat bolt upright on either side of him; Mr. Churchill sat huddled up at the foot; other Ministers were ranged on each side; and Lord Birkenhead reclined in an arm-chair smoking a cigar.

"The question is," said Mr. Baldwin, "what shall we put in the King's Speech?"

"As little as possible," murmured Lord Birkenhead. "I vote we have a General Election before the country is utterly sick of us."

"But what about the flappers?" asked Mr. Baldwin. "I'm deeply pledged that they shall vote at the next election."

"The flappers' vote is thoroughly unpopular in our party," replied Lord Birkenhead, "and you can't help it if you're forced by the obstructive tactics of the Opposition to appeal to the country."

"But I'm not——" began Mr. Baldwin when he was interrupted by Sir Austen Chamberlain.

"I should strongly deprecate," said the latter, "any proposal to subject the nation to the hazardous experiment of a General Election, which might, perhaps, place the Foreign Office in irresponsible hands at this critical juncture in international affairs."

"Oh, stow it, Austen," exclaimed Lord Birkenhead. "There are only two countries that matter just now, America and Russia, and we've made about as bad a mess as we could of our relations with each of them. I know it isn't entirely your fault. Jix here managed the Russian affair, as well as defeating the Prayer Book, and trnston upset the American apple-cart. But anyway your best chance of continuing to mismanage foreign affairs is to have a General Election immediately after a popular Budget."

"No chance of a popular Budget this year," said Mr. Churchill, ruefully. Next year, perhaps, when we begin to profit from the cruisers, I might make a show, if trade revives."

"But the papers are already talking about something off the income-tax."

"Yes, I shall have to squash that, or we shall be driven from office by the disappointed electors."

"Well, that cooks your election for this year," said Mr. Neville Chamberlain, turning to Lord Birkenhead; "besides, I have an important measure of Poor Law Reform to put through before we dissolve."

"Thoroughly unpopular with all the Conservatives who interest themselves in Local Government," said Mr. Churchill. "I vote we hang up your Bill and see if we can't do something better. We might look into this awful Liberal Industrial Report. I believe there's something there that might be better than your scheme anyway."

"What about my Factories Bill?" asked Sir William Joynson-Hicks, plaintively.

"Yes, we're heavily pledged to that, you know," remarked Mr. Baldwin.

"The Forty Thieves will revolt if you shove that through," said Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister.

"And it's as much as you can do to reconcile them to the shortcomings of the Board of Trade," sneered Lord Birkenhead.

"Don't forget House of Lords Reform," said Lord Salisbury, nervously. "It's all very well for you House of Commons men, but I shall have a Dickens of a time with Selborne and Fitz Alan and Younger and the rest if we break that pledge."

"Oh, shut up," muttered Lord Birkenhead. "House of Lords Reform is not only dead but damned!"

"I should like to raise the question of the Washington Hours Convention," observed Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland.

"Let's have lunch," said Lord Birkenhead, yawning.

"We really must decide what to put in the King's Speech," urged Mr. Baldwin. "I propose that we have a nice short session ending in July, get Agricultural Credits and the flappers' vote through, and postpone all the other measures until November."

"A very good idea," said Mr. Churchill. "By that time everybody will be concentrating on the election and legislation will be impossible But we must make a show of doing something, and everybody chatters now about the rates, and complains that I've added to them. I shall take the wind out of the sails of that agitation by talking about the importance of relieving rates, and work up for a popular Budget next year. Then, if all goes well, we shall return to office with flying colours and ——"

"If we are to have a franchise measure," interjected Sir Douglas Hogg stiffly, "I must judge that it should include the disfranchisement of those in receipt of poor relief. It is a scandal——"

"Can't we talk scandal another time?" asked Lord Birkenhead. 'I want my lunch."

"The meeting stands adjourned," said Mr. Baldwin, "and I thank you, Gentlemen, for the earnest way in which you have grapled with the great affairs of State which have been brought before you."

VAGARY OF A LAWYER

To be educated for the career of a barrister, to practice law for a number of years and subequently become a famous conjurer, forms part of the interesting experiences of Carter the Great who will appear at the Excelsior commencing Saturday the 10th inst. with his company of assistants, 31 tons of magical accoutrement and a live ponderour elephant.

When Carter was a student of law and had passed all his examination, which was signalized by his receiving his sheepskin of authorization as a scholar and a disciple of Blackstone, it became necessary for him to come up before the law examiners for admittance to the bar. During the course of this dread oral and written quiz, Carter was brusquely asked by one of his legal inquisitors, among other questions, to define the duties of a common carrier.

Carter for the once was somewhat puzzled by the apparent simplicity of the question, yet, at the same time suspected that it might be a catch question which Supreme Court judges like to employ with which to confound Neophytes.

Carter thought it best to plead ignorance and replied: "I am very sorry to say that when I entered this inquisitorial chamber to appear before this honorable body, I knew perfectly well all the duties of a common carrier, but, I am compelled to admit that I have now completely forgotten them." To the which the sagacious solon rejoined: "Gentlemen, do you hear what Mr. Carter has to say: he urbanely declares that he has forgotten in a few minutes what the Supreme Court of the land has tried to find out for the last hundred years."

INDIAN SEAMEN'S UNION BOMBAY

WELCOME TO MR. PURCELL

A Special General Meeting of the Members of Deck, Engine and Saloon Departments of the Union, numbering about 700, was held in the Union's Hall, Carnac Bridge on Sunday last at 5 p.m. to welcome Mr. A. A. Purcell, Labour M. P. and Delegate of the British Trades Union Congress, Mr. L. G. Pradhan LL. B., Vice President of the Union prosiding.

Mr. Syed Munawar, M. L. C., General Secretary of the Union introduced the honoured guest to the audience and said that Mr. Purcell has been in India for over two months past visiting important industrial Centres, collecting first-hand knowledge of the labour conditions in the country which he hoped would be properly used by Mr. Purcell in championing the cause of Indian labour in the British Parliament.

Mr. Purcell in a lengthy and stirring speech appealed to Seamen to unite together under a single trade Union and to secure their salvation by concerted action. He reminded seamen as to how shipowners combine themselves against the rest of the world, make enormous sums of money and live in palatial buildings by means of sweated labour of Seamen. "A reasonable, adequate standard of living he said would be secured for Seamen and workers of all industrial concerns, if they organised themselves thoroughly and presented a united front to the capitalist or imperialist."

Mr. Syed Munawar M. L. C., rendered Mr. Purcell's speech in Urdu. Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim, Secretary, Deck Department, and Mr. Pradhan also spoke on the grievances of Indian Seamen viz., widespread unemployment and favouritism due to the anomalous system of shipping Brokers and the extortions of Ghat serangs and said that the Government shipping masters and higher Government Officers had so far done nothing to redress their grievances in spite of deputations and representations.

After garlanding Mr. Purcell and after a vote of thanks to him the meeting terminated.

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'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

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ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Annual prize distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institute, Matunga, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) H. E. the Governor presiding.

Holi-Hindu Holiday. Banks closed.

Bombay Races: Second Day of Spring Meeting.

Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. B. E. S. Old Boys vs. Tivimnenses Sporting Club; 5-30 p.m. B. B. R. A. vs. Derby Club; Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Public Lecture by Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C., at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood French Bridge, Chowpatty on "The Bardoli Satyagraha", Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai, M.L.C. presiding 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEDNESDAY, March 7.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-10 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. Y. M. C. A. vs. St. Xavier's College; 5-30 p.m. "Times of India" vs. Customs; Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

H. E. the Governor lays the foundation-stone of Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children, near Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel, 5-15 p.m.

Biennial meeting of the National of Council of women in India Sir C. J. Hall at 4-7 p.m : H.H. the Maharani of Baroda to preside.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning the 7th March 1928 at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society today, (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science by Mr. Behman Sohrabji Banaji on "Marvellous Powers of Man in the light of Modern Reasearches such as Aeroplane Radio, Television etc." The lecture will be illustrated by Lantern pictures, Radio and other apparatus. The Radio programme will commence at 6 pm.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATON.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Parsi Central Association will be held in the rooms of the Association on Tuesday (today) at 6 p.m

PHYSICAL FEATS.

There will be a Physical Performance on Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Ground today (Tuesday) by the Students of Hindu Sarvajanik Vyayam Shalla Girgaon at 4 p.m.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Khar will conduct a public class in Engish on the Bhagawad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya today at the Saraswat colony, Santa Cruz at 7-30 am. (S.T.)

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Girgaon Back road today (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. B.T) when welknown Pandits and leaders will deliver lectures on "Holi" .....

N. C. W. I.

The first Biennial Meeting of the National Council of Women in India will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) at 4-7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall Mayo Road Fort Bombay. H.H the Maharani of Baroda will preside.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan M.L.C. will deliver a public lecture at the Brotherhood premises French Bridge, Chowpatty on "Bardoli Satyagraha" today (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m (ST) when Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai M.L.C will preside .....

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The college annual social gathering will be held at 5-30 p.m. on Sunday (the 11th instant at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Bombay when Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria will preside, and Lady Billimoria will distribute the prizes. The programme is as under:—1. Mr. Jagarroa's Experiences in England. 2 Indian Instrumental music. 3 Exhibition of Physical Culture 4 Comic Quartete (Gujarati). 5. Instrumental Music 6. Charge of Light Brigade. 7. Gujarati Song. 8. Principal's Report. 9. Distributionof Prizes 10 Presidential address. 11. Skit—Comedy of Errors.

AMRITSAR, March 5.

Amritsar, March 5. The General Committee of the Central Sikh League has passed a resolution stating that the sikhs will not under any circumstances recognise the majority of any one community established by law and that they will not accept representation on the population basis.—A. P.

HIGH COURT

ASSAULT ON POLICE CONSTABLE

EUROPEAN ENGINE DRIVER FINED

On the Appellate side of the High Court Justices Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Mirza heard a reference by the District Magistrate of Dharwar recommending a substantial sentence on a European Engine driver who was convicted of assaulting a police constable but was let off after an admonition under section 562 (1A) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

In May last there was water scarcity at Hubli, and the people used to take water from the engines of passenger trains and water specials. To prevent the rush of people several police constables were therefore posted on the platform.

The accused E. A. Wakefield was the engine driver in charge of a pasenger train that arrived and seeing a constable Rajaram preventing the people he remonstrated and asked him to desist. Rajaram, however, refused, and he was supported by the station master and other constables The accused gave kicks and blows to Rajaram who received serious injuries.

At the trial the accused expressed repentence and pleaded that he had been actuated by the desire to help the people The First Class Magistrate of Hubli convicted the accused of assaulting a public servant to deter him from the discharge of his duty under section 353 of the Penal Code. But he was discharged after due admonition under section 562 (1A) of the Criminal Procedure Code, on the grounds that he was young and his antecedents were good and he wanted to help the people. .....

Their Lordships, in disposing of the reference, observed that the attitude adopted by the accused at the trial, in spite of his apology was not favourable. It would have been far better if he had frankly admitted that he had lost his temper, and asked for mercy on that ground. They agreed with the District Magistrate that the accused's good intention was not sufficient to justify leniency. The only point in favour of the accused was that he thought the constables were unduly rough towards the crowd. This however could not be considered to be a provocation justifying the subsequent conduct of the accused in assaulting the constable on duty. The case was one where the Magistrate ought to have passed a substantial sentence, though it should not severe.

Their Lordships therefore fined the accused Rs. 50, out of which Rs. 15 was directed to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

WRONGLY CHARGED WITH HOUSE-BREAKING

REFERENCE BY POONA DISTRICT MAGISTRATE

Whether the offence of house breaking is committed by entering a house which is closed but not chained was the the point that came up for consideration before Justices Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Mirza on the Appellate Side of the High Court in disposing of a reference by the District Magistrate of Poona

The charge against the accused Mulkiram was that he had opened the door of the complainant Arjunsingh which was shut but not chained or otherwise fastened, and removed some clothes and other property. The Second Class Magistrate of Mulshi convited him of housebreaking under section 457 of the Penal Code, and bound him over to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for a period of 6 months under Section 562 Criminal Procedure Code, on the grounds that he was a first offender and it was a technical offence. .....

Disagreeing with this order, the District Magistrate of Poona made the present reference to the High Court stating that as the age of the accused was 30 and the offence was punishable with imprisonment for 14 years, the benefit of section 562, Cr. Procedure Code, could not be given to the accused. .....

Their Lordships held that merely opening the door that was just shut, without being fastened, did not amount to housebreaking as defined in section 445, of the Indian Penal code. The accused should really have been convicted of house trespass to commit theft, under section 451 I.P.C. That offence being punishable with the maximum of 7 years, fell under section 562 Cr. P. C. of which benefit was given to the accused by the Magistrate.

Their Lordships therefore, did not think the Magistrate's order illegal, provided the conviction was altered to one under section 451 I.P.C. which they did accordingly.

Their Lordships also accepted the accused's defence that he removed the complainant's clothes because the latter owed him some money, and intended to return the same on receiving payment. In the circumstances they did not think that the discretion exercised by the Magistrate in giving the benefit of section 562 Cr. P.C. was improper.

CHARGE AGAINST BOMBAY EDITOR FAILS.

MR. E. R. HIRJIBEHEDIN ACUITTED.

H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, delivered judgment on Monday in the case in which Mr. E. R. Hirji Behedin, Editor and publisher of the "Kaisar-e-Hind", an Anglo-Gujarati Sunday newspaper, was charged by Sorabji Shroff, a stall-holder in the Crawford Market with defamation. The Magistrate acquitted the accused holding that no case had been made out against him.

The complaint arose out of a case in which one Manekji Cowasji Mistri was charged by the Police for causing grievous hurt to the complainant in the case. The accused Mistri had admitted before the Court that he had assaulted the accused but stated that he had done so under great provocation which was caused on his (Mistri's) seeing his wife on the lap of Shroff. Mistri was convicted and sent to jail for 15 days. In the "Kaisar-e-Hind" of the 5th December, 1926, there appeared comments on the decision of the Court which formed the subject of the present complaint. Before the comments appeared, Mistri had filed a complaint against Shroff for adultery and that case was pending before the Court when the subject-matter of the present complaint appeared.

The Magistrate agreed that some of the comments were too strong and contained unhappy phraseology. But his Worship was unable to hold them either unfair or as made not in good faith. He had nothing before him to show that the comments were not bonafide or that the present accused knew of the pendency of the adultery case. Even if he had known it, it would mean nothing but contempt of court for which the Court alone could take steps.

Under the circumstances, his Worship ordered the accused to be acquitted.

DISPUTE ABOUT MATCH-BOX LABELS.

PARTIES COME TO SETTLEMENT

A settlement was announced in the case filed at the High Court by a Swedish Match Co., against the Andheri Match Co., in respect of alleged breach of trade mark claiming an injunction and one lakh of rupees as damages.

The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants' label bearing a "Hen" was an imitation of the plaintiff's flower brand label.

The following consent-terms were passed by the Court:—

The defendants to retain the "Hen" label, but should remove the picture of the small basket under the hen. The red stripes to be retained each party to bear their own costs.

MILITARY DISPLAY AT ESPLANADE

VISITORS' SAD EXPERIENCE

There was a fine Military display at the Esplanade Maidan on Monday evening when H. E. the Governor of Bombay presented medals to the members of the Auxiliary and Territorial forces before a Ceremonial Parade. It was all from beginning to end a military affair and the public had to be satisfied with interesting views of the marching of the troops with guns and all the paraphernalia of war.

PRESS REPRESENTATIVES' EXPERIENCE.

There was no sitting arrangement for distinguished citizens and a few chairs that were placed were occupied by a few Parsi and European ladies whose relatives were probably taking part in the parade. Both the press representatives and the photographers were pushed out of the way by the Tommies who were supposed to act under orders of their superiors. The "Times of India" photographer had the worst of it in the melee and his protests that he belonged to a leading newspaper in Bombay had no effect on the men in khaki who turned out ignominiously all the press photographers from the maidan. The press representatives could not see what was going on before his Excellency the Governor as they were not allowed to be near by and their view was barred by a wall of men at the Esplanade Maidan who could be at any time present at a moment's notice.

LATEST NEWS.

MADRAS March. 5.

It is understood that notices of over thousand motions have been received in the Legislative Council Office either for omitting of reducing items in the budget grants. Members of both the Congress and "Justice" parties have sent in motions to reduce the salaries of Ministers to Rs. 2,000. There are motions to omit their salaries altogether as also to reduce them by token cuts these being intended probably to censure the Ministers both individually and collectively in respect of their views and policy.—A. P.

LONDON, March. 5.

Since the last meeting of the Manchester Cotton employers an operatives a fresh complication has arisen in consequence of the suggestion of cotton spinners proposing the ballot of American section on the question of reverting to organised short time. Tentative motion on this subject is likely to be raised at to-day's conference although the employers have not yet decided on definite steps.—Reuter's Special.

HOLI FESTIVAL

Y. M. C. A. ACTIVITIES

In recent years among the educated classes there has been evinced a marked interest in the popular festivities attending Holi, with the object of introducing healthy fun and recreation in place of the obscenities of the past. In connection with this movement the Bombay Y.M.C.A. have arranged for a series of activities in their welfare centres at Love Grove Pumping Station, Morbagh, Naigaon and the Worli Chawls throughout the period of the festival. Wrestling matches, Physical Displays, Acrobatic and Magical Shows, Concerts, Drama, Sports and a Cinema Show are included in the programme which begins each day at 3-30 and ends at 10 p.m. Although it is true that women are more safe in the streets to-day than formerly was the case, much remains to be done in the way of education among the masses before the festival of Holi will bring that wholesomeness all desire. Such efforts as the above are all to the good and shall be multiplied throughout the City.

STORY OF TANJORE RECEPTION

COMMISSIONERS' STATEMENT

MADURA, March. 5.

The Indian Statutory Commission has issued the following communique:—

The accounts appearing in some newspapers of the reception accorded to the Statutory Commission in the Tanjore District are so ludicrously wide of the mark that the Commission feels that it is necessary to correct them by a more accurate statement. The large and representative company which welcomed the Commission on arrival at Tanjore included the Chairman of the Tanjore Municipal Committee, the President of the Tanjore District Board, the President of the Tanjore Taluk Board and responsible citizens from all sections of the population. The attempt to adjourn the meeting of the District Board by way of protest against the arrival of the Commission was heavily defeated, only seven hands being held up in its favour. The Municipal Council extended its welcome to the Commision without any dissentent voice. Outside Tanjore, the Commission visited Tiruvadi, where it was enthusiastically received and the Union Board persented it with an address. There may have been some closing of shops in limited areas in Tanjore, but the business of the town was for the most part going on as usual. In addition to visiting local bodies and institutions, the Commission was busily engaged in interviews at Tanjore. The groups and individuals interviewed included both Brahmin and Non-Brahmin Hindus, Mahomedans, landlords, municipal councillors, and members of the District Board as well as prominent members of the Tanjore Bar and some of the local members of the Legislative Council.

Before leaving for Madura, the Commission was entertained at a large garden party in the Sivaganga Gardens. Nearly a thousand residents of all classes and communities throughout the district availed themselves of the opportunity of meeting the Commission and provided the climax to the welcome which has been so widely given in the Tanjore District. The Commission has no wish to minimise the efforts of those who are exerting themselves to stir up hostility but it is only fair to the large mass of citizens who have come forward to demonstrate their wish to co-operate that the true facts should be known.—A. P.

RECEPTION IN MADURA AND RAMNAD

COMMISSIONERS GRANT INTERVIEWS

MADURA, March. 5.

Reception was accorded to the Simon Commission on their arrival here by special train this morning. Leading Zemindars and citizens from all parts of Madura and Ramnad Districts besides a large number of Municipal councillors and District Board members were present to welcome them. Sir John and his colleagues were garlanded amidst cheers and Mr. R. Foulkes the President of the District Board and Mr. R. S. Nayudu, Municipal Chairman, introduced the members of the respective bodies to the Commissioners. Large crowds cheered Sir John outside the Railway Station, when the Commission motored to the District Board to attend a meeting of that body. After attending the meeting, the Commissioners granted interviews to representative bodies including Christian and Muhammadan organisations. Mr. Edwin Periyanayagam, who led the Christian Deputation, urged the scrapping of separate electorates for the Legislatures, but desired that seats should be reserved for minority communities.

In the evening the Commissioners will attend a Municipal meeting and then a Garden Party will be given by Mr. Foulkes. To-morrow they visit the ancient shrine of Shri Minakshi and also the Kallar settlement at Usilampatti.

Attempts to organise a strike of gharrywallas proved total failure while the appeal to close shops was partially responded to.

The Commissioners will stay in their special train at Pasumalai,, two miles south of Madura.—A. P.

It is understood that Major Webb has been appointed Health Officer of New Delhi, vice Lt.-Col. Stanger.—A.P.

MARWARI AGRAWAL MAHASABHA

ITS HISTORY AND WORK

The Secretary, Propaganda Committee, Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha, writes:—

"The word "Marwari has a significance of its own. In its present conventional meaning, the word represents a class of people hailing from certain parts of Rajputana with particular costume and habits of living by which they can easily be distinguished. As a business community, they play an important part in the commercial circels of the land.

Among various Marwari communities, the Agrawal community plays a conspicuous part by its size and material resources. In all the big towns, cities and business centres of India, this community forms the great bulk of the Marwari population. It has won a name for its charitable deeds all over the land. The people are deeply religious. Orthodoxy and Conservatism have been the dominating factors in the lives of the individuals. Obsolete rites and mediaeval customs and usages were rife and are still prevalent to some extent, in the community. Evils of early marriages, and mismated alliances are as frequent in it as in any other Hindu community. Education has made no headway; hence the modern ideas and the changed conditions of life make little appeal to the individuals, constituting this society. Consequently, the lack of social reform is the natural outcome of the conditions prevailing therein.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, was the first man, who felt the necessity of social reform in the community. Some ten years back, he convened the first meeting of Marwari Agrawal community at Wardha. The response, which he received from the members of the community, was encouraging Provisional rules were laid down and a permanent organisation was established.

MAHASABHA'S AIMS AND OBJECTS

Its chief aims and objects are:—(1) To spread education; (2) to effect social reforms in the Agrawal community; and

SULEMAN BADRUDDIN TYBJI

FIRST INDIAN CHAIRMAN OF PORT TRUST

Mr Suleman Badruddin Tybji is appointed Chairman of the Port Trust. He is the first Indian to be appointed chairman of any Port Trust. Mr. Tybji is well-known as a successful executive engineer in Western India.

(3) to develop the commerce and industries of the community together with the improvement of its economic status by every honourable means at its command.

Every male member of the Agrawal community living in any part of the country, who is not under 18 years of age is eligible for its membership.

The Sabha has made a rapid progress in the field of social reform. The whole of India has been divided into ten provincial organisations with numerous branches of each. After the Wardha Session, the next sessions of the Sabha were consecutively held at Bombay, Calcutta, Indore, Zheria, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Delhi and Calcutta. The tenth session is going to be held again at Bombay, on 23rd, 24th and 25th instant. The work before the Mahasabha is very great. The difficulties in its way are manifold. The forces of opposition and the reactionary activities are fully mobilised due to anti-Mahasabha-propaganda-work, and misunderstanding among the masses as regards its motives.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended a ceremonial parade of the Regular and Auxiliary and Indian Territorial Force Units on the Esplanade Maidan on Monday the 5th March and presented certain medals to the Auxiliary Force and Indian Territorial Force.

The following were invited to dine at Government House Bombay on Monday the 5th March:—The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs J. E. B. Hotson, Mr. F. G. Hartnell Anderson, Mr. and Mrs W. W. Smart, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Mahomed Yusuf, Monsieur F. E. Moulin, the Rt; Revd: A. Bertran, S. J., Colonel and Mrs C. R. Evans, Mr. C. H. Hardcastle, Mr and Mrs E. Stella, Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Lt; Colonel B. Higham, Mr. G. B. Singh, Captain E. H. Daughish, Engineer Captain and Mrs W. A Williams, Commander and Mrs A. G. Maundrell, Mr. and Mrs S. D. Smith, Mr. F. C. Annesley Mr and Mrs B. C. Burt, Mr and Mrs G. C. R. Colenidge, the Revd: J. Duhr, S.J., Mr and Mrs R. J. Duff, Mr and Mrs J. F. Macdonell, Mr J. W. Mackison, Mr. E. Miller, Mr and Mrs K. S. Powvala, Major and Mrs G. C. Richardson, Mr J. P. Rodocanachi, Mr and Mrs J. D. Sherston Baker and Mr and Mrs K. R. P Shroff.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT CALLES?

ARREST OF A PRIEST

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Mexico City.—The police state that through the arrest of a Catholic priest, named Osoria Leyva, they have discovered a plot to assassinate President Calles so that General Obregon, the only candidate in the field, may succeed President Calles in the presidential elections. A quantity of literature urging the Mexicans to revolt in the name of the League for the Defence of Religious Liberty is alleged to have been found in the Priest's House.—Reuter.

BOMBAY RACES.

SPRING MEETING—2ND DAY.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

1ST RACE—
SHARWAN 1
ZAINULMULK 2
PRINCE RUFUS 3

2ND RACE—
WALIDA 1
MOOFID 2
JULY 3

3RD RACE—
CROWN 1
AHYID 2
BAIG 3

4TH RACE—
BURNHAM BEECHES 1
PURSUED 2
GAMVROS 3

5TH RACE—
SILVER CHARM 1
WRIGLEY'S GUM 2
GALLANT GAEL 3

6TH RACE—
FRIDAY 1
RAZA KHAN 2
ASAD PASHA 3

7TH RACE—
GIFT O' THE GLEN 1
DARK ORIENT 2
COQ-A-L'ANE 3

8TH RACE—
DANDALOO 1
CRAB APPLE 2
ALDER GROVE 3

9TH RACE—
MONGOLIA 1
NADIM 2
PRINCE CHARLIE 3

MISS MILLER'S CONVERSION TO HINDUISM

TO TAKE PLACE AT NASIK ON 13TH INSTANT

BOMBAY, March. 5.

Information has been received here that the ceremony of conversion of Miss Miller to Hinduism will take place at Nasik on the 13th inst.—A. P.

JAVALKAR INTERVIEWS MAHARAJAH

MISS MILLER'S CONVERSION

CALCUTTA March. 5.

The ex-Maharajah of Indore accompanied by Miss Miller and party left Calcutta today by the Bombay Mail. Miss Miller appeared to be in much better health than when she was seen last. The staff was very reticent about the movements of the Maharajah and Miss Miller. It is understood however that Miss Miller will proceed to Nasik accompanied by her grandmother for conversion whereas the ex-Maharajah will proceed straight to Indore where he will await the arrival of Miss Miller. Mr. Javalkar of the Maratha Mission arrived here yesterday and had an interview with the Maharajah in connection with the conversion of Miss Miller.—A. P.

PREVENTING TANGIER TO BE A CENTRE OF DISAFFECTION.

THE MAIN QUESTION OF NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Madrid.—A communique says that the Tangier negotiations turned mainly on the question of the powers to be given to Spain to prevent Tangier and its hinterland from being made the centre of contraband disaffection and armed aggression against the Spanish zone and Morocco generally.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	March, 5.
Previous Closing Rate	18.28
To-day's Opening Rate	18.32
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	18.41
Difference	+.13

LIVERPOOL.

	March, 5.
Previous Closing Rate	9.74
To-day's Opening Rate	9.67
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	9.73
Difference	+ .04
Broach Expectation	360 0 0

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3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION: (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. "SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925: Rs. 1-8-0

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1928.

LORD SINHA.

"If by British rule is meant autocracy and domination in the name and under the garb of efficiency, we are opposed to it. . . . . It is this critical attitude of mind which has in the past brought down upon our devoted heads invectives of reactionary politicians and officials." In these words Lord Sinha, the news of whose sudden death will be received with a shock of pain throughout the country, summed up the essentials of the Indian national demand when speaking at the complimentary banquet given to him in London on March 12, 1919 on his appointment as Under-Secretary of State for India. That appointment was a measure of the extent to which the British Government were prepared to go in implementing Queen Victoria's Proclamation and thus affording an earnest of the abandonment of the policy of unadulterated autocracy. If a Tilak served his country by his sufferings in jail, if a Gokhale served it by his brilliant failures in the fight against the serried ranks of autocracy in the legislature, it was the destiny of Lord Sinha to serve it by his unique personal triumphs. It was given to him to be the instrument for making the first breaches in the solid wall of racial arrogance, which has made British rule in India a series of disappointed hopes and broken pledges. He was the first Indian to hold the appointment of Advocate-General of Bengal, the first Indian to be member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, the first Indian to attend the Imperial Conference and the War Cabinet, the first Indian peer and Indian Under-Secretary of State for India, the first Indian Governor of a Province and, above all, one of the two Indians who were members of the Paris Peace Conference. In all these responsible positions he acquitted himself most creditably and vindicated, if a vindication was necessary, the right of Indians to hold them and their capacity to equal, if not to surpass, others in the discharge of onerous duties attendant thereto.

Lala Lajpatrai in his recent speech in the Assembly pointed out how the Announcement of August 1917, which was the prelude to the Montagu-Chelmsford "Reforms", was made in order to secure the entry of the United States in the War. The pressure from India, who had ungrudgingly poured men, money and material for carrying on a war which was ostensibly being waged to make the world safe for democracy, was another contributory cause of this announcement and Lord Sinha's voice was the most influential, so far as the British Government was concerned, in urging the pressing necessity for a declaration of British policy in relation to Indian aspirations. Lord Sinha had until then not taken a very active interest in the political movement of his country except for the brief period when in order to prove the capacity of Indians to fill the highest posts he sacrificed the most princely income that any lawyer in India commanded in order to accept the Law Membership. He had, indeed, for many years, been a camp-follower in the Congress, as he himself said. But the forces unchained by the War had their effect on him and when the late Sir Pherozeshah requested him to preside over the Bombay session of the Indian National Congress, he readily responded to the call of his country and in his presidential address went to the root of the matter when he demanded the Indianisation of the higher ranks of the Army and emphasised the vital connection between self-government and self-defence. If it was his good fortune to have borne a share in the deliberations which led to the Declaration of 17th August 1917, to him also fell a large share in the investigations which followed that memorable pronouncement and the proceedings in Parliament which resulted in the Statute of 1919 and the Rules and Regulations under the Act. That the latter fell far short of the promises contained in the 1917 Declaration and of what was India's right, the blame attaches to that characteristic of the British race which is summed up in the eloquent phrase "Perfide Albion."

Two months after the Announcement was made in Parliament Lord Curzon spoke thus in the House of Lords in showing the necessity for it: "You cannot enchain the forese which are now loosened and at work in every part of the world without having a repercussion which extends over every hemisphere and every ocean." But that was when the War was on and the British Empire was in sore need of India's men, money and material. It was a different story when the war had ended and the monstrosity of dyarchy, the Rowlatt Acts and the Punjab Nightmare were India's reward. Lord Sinha always spoke and acted according to the dictates of his conscience and if during the last few years his speeches and actions, especially his advice in regard to the Simon Commission, went counter to the considered judgment of his countrymen, the explanation is to be found in his amazing faith in the British Government and people—a faith that remained unshaken despite his own unhappy experience of the superciliousness of the non-Indian bureaucracy during his tenure of office as the first Indian Governor. How little cause he had for such a faith will be clear from the simple and single fact, which is an eloquent commentary on the change in British attitude towards India when during the war Lord Curzon made the speech above referred to and the British performance to-day. And that fact is that though nearly seven years have passed since Lord Sinha resigned his Governorship, no Indian has been found worthy enough to occupy a provincial 'gadi'. To Lord Sinha's countrymen this single fact symbolises the whole trend of British after-war policy—a policy aimed at perpetuating British autocracy and domination under the garb of efficiency and "trusteeship". It was Lord Sinha's glory that he was the first Indian to occupy in succession some of the highest posts. It is India's tragedy that he yet remains the only Indian to have occupied these posts. And the tragedy will continue so long as Indians do not become masters in their own country.

FUTILE TACTICS

Though the Legislative Assembly has unequivocally condemned the Simon Commission and refused to have anything to do with it "in any shape or form," Government and their supporters still seem to be cherishing hopes of wearing down the Assembly's opposition by worrying it now and then with the same question in one form or another. Government's next opportunity is in making a Budget demand for the expenses of the Commission. We doubt the constitutional propriety of making such a demand in the Assembly's present session after its clear verdict against the Commission. Standing Order No. 31 says: "A motion must not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the Assembly has given a decision in the same session." We submit that a motion for the expenses of a Commission with which the Assembly has refused to have anything to do "in any shape of form" is, under this Order, irregular nor can the irregularity be remedied by the demand being smuggled under the comprehensive head "Miscellaneous". We shall, however, have the matter in the safe hands of the President of the Assembly. If at all the demand happens to be made, it must, of course, be unceremoniously rejected. Anything less would be sheer self-stultification on the part of the Assembly. We are surprised to find that the "Indian National Herald" of all papers should have expressed the view that "if the Assembly agrees to sanction the expenditure incurred in connection with Simon tour, the same should be viewed as a formal courtesy to India's guests, but nothing more." Our contemporary's main contention is right that if the Assembly votes the expenses by a snap majority, it should not be interpreted to be a vote for co-operation with the Commission. But the above sentence may mislead one into supposing that courtesy requires the grant of the Commission's expenses. It should be clear that when the "guests" are uninvited and when the whole country is sought to be coerced into paying homage to them, it is not courtesy but bitter humiliation to pay or to be made to pay for their peregrination. Munshi Iswar Saran has done well to give notice of a motion to cut the whole of the provision in the Budget for the Commission in the ensuing year. To carry this motion is the most effective way to implement the boycott. We trust there will be no divided counsels among the Nationalists in the Assembly. Let the Governor-General, if he so pleases, restore the grant by his arbitrary powers. That would be of a piece with the rest of the policy in appointing the Commission.

Some of Government's supporters foolishly believe that the Responsivists and some of the Independents can be persuaded to go back on their boycott pledges in the ensuing Budget debate. It is needless to say there are absolutely no grounds for any such belief. But the special correspondent of the "Times of India" professes to have made a discovery. He says that "the Responsivists and Independents. . . . have recently anxiously been explaining that their vote (in the Assembly) did not really express their desires". We do not know what are the anxious explanations the correspondent refers to. We are not aware of any such. But he trusts "they may, therefore, further elucidate their case during the coming debates." The "Times of India", in a lengthy leader on "The Responsivists" develops its correspondent's fancy and adds quite a lot of fiction. It describes Mr. Jinnah as having "dissociated himself and his followers from what he termed the same sinister motives" (presumably of the Congressmen). The paper also brackets Mr. Jayakar with Sir Hari Singh Gour as having "indicated that the Responsivist wing of Mr. Lajpat's (sic) party was on still a third platform." Here is once again the familiar attempt to magnify party differences and if possible to increase them. With the help of a phrase dishonestly stripped from the context, Mr. Jinnah is accused of ascribing "sinister motives" to his brother nationalists. But the "Times of India" will do well to recall Mr. Jinnah's warning to Muslims in the Assembly: "You have been fooled and you want to be fooled again but I refuse to be fooled." Neither Mr: Jinnah nor his brother Nationalists will be fooled by the "Times of India", whose credentials are too well known to be deceptive. It is preposterous to show anything common between Mr. Jayakar and Sir Hari Singh Gour in the matter of the boycott. Not only did the two vote differently but Mr. Jayakar went so far as to say: "We reject the statement of Sir John because it is not a 'bona fide' statement." This indictment should have given a quietus to any hope of Mr. Jayakar or his fellow Responsivists ever revising their attitude towards the Commission till their claim of complete equality of status to Indians is conceded. Yet the "Times of India" thinks that it can decoy the Responsivists by appealing to them "to elucidate their own position in such a manner as unmistakably to show they are not actuated by 'the same sinister motives' as some of those with whom they have recently associated themselves in agitation." The Responsivists will give a trouncing reply to these ignoble overtures by helping to throw out the Budget provision for the Commission's expenses.

ADVENTURE AND DOMINION.

BURTON—ENEMY OF ORIENT.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

In the interesting and only slightly incorrect work of "Ludovicus Vertomannus" (Lodovico Barthema) published 1511 C.E., on his travels in Arabia and the East, he makes many references to India. The title of his book, published at Milan, and first translated into English in 1555, is "Navigation and Voyages to the Regions of Arabia, Egypt, Persia, Syria, Ethiopia and East India, both within and without the River of Ganges."

In his description of Mecca and the Hedjaz he says he found in the Holy City a great number of strangers and pilgrims "from both the East Indiaes, (that is to say) both India within the ryver of Ganges, and also the other India without the same ryver." Some came for the pilgrimage, some for the remission of their sins, some for merchandise. He declares that he asked a Muslim where was to be seen that abundance of pearls, precious stones, spices and other merchandise that were alleged to be traded with Mecca. The reply was that the mart was less frequented of late, owing to the domination of the ocean, and of "the gulfes of the Redde Sea and Persia", by the King of Portugal.

Nevertheless trading caravans were still going from Mecca to Jeddah for trade into India. Barthema was advised to seek the patronage of "a certain king of the greater India, in the kingdom and realm of Decham" (Deccan), and left with the caravan; but he only reached India after the necessary detours of a discoverer and adventurer. He departed from Mecca, finding at Jeddah a hundred brigantines and feluccas, with barks and boats of minor sorts. He visited two ports in Somaliland and at last reached Persia, of which country he writes in his third volume, and of India in his fourth. He also made "the voyage of India", which was held to include Pegu, Sumatra, Borneo and Java; and, on his return to Calicut, he "escaped to the Portugales" and started a tour that was to bring him to his home again. This "viage or navigation" embraced Ethiopia (the Somali country), Melinda, Mombaza, "Mozambrich" and Sofala, thence round the Cape to Lisbon and Rome.

CAPTIN BURTON.

Although these famous writings are most known and prized for their descriptions of Al-Haramayn, Bartema being apparently the first non-Muslim to visit it, his quotation by Captain Burton is valuable in another way. Captain Sir Richard Burton has acquired fame, among friends of the Orient, which seems proof against all the plain evidence that he was an enemy of the Orient, planning and foreshadowing its ultimate enslavement by the West. This subjugation was to proceed over an unlimited area; it started with the Badawin of the Hedjaz, but it extended to the Indian; as one might expect from a British official engaged for years on official work in India.

Commenting on Bartema's tales of attacks on the pilgrimage by unarmed Arabians, he says: "The Hijazi Badawi of this day (1855) is a much more dangerous enemy; the matchlock and musket have made him so; and the only means of crippling him is to prevent the importation of firearms and lead, and by slow degrees to disarm the population." Yet in another place he utters one of those illuminating comments which have cancelled many of his anti-Oriental fulminations: "There are still some Hijazi Badawin whose young men, before entering life, risk everything in order to plunder a haji. They care little for the value of the article stolen,—the exploit consists in stealing it."

Occasional lapses into fairplay and breadth of view do not convert Burton, for all his boasted cosmopolitanism, from the good old crusted Britannic self-satisfaction and superior air. "We English", says Burton, "have a peculiar national quality, which the Indians with their characteristic acuteness soon perceived and described by an opprobrious name. Observing our solitary habits, that we could not and would not sit and talk and sip sherbet and smoke with them, they called us "jangli",—wild men fresh caught in the jungle and sent to rule over the land of Hind."

ANTI-INDIAN VIEW.

The defence of a preference or a foible is not to be held against any man or any nation; it is on grounds of deeper convictions that Burton has to be judged. His criticisms of Indians are in some cases centuries old in their obscurantism, although a flash here and there may shine with a light that has not fallen on India even in our own day. Here is a passage in the former vein:—

"Of all Orientals, the most antipathetical companion to an Englishman is, I believe, an East-Indian. Like the fox in the fable, fulsomely flattering at first, he gradually becomes easily friendly, disagreeably familiar, offensively rude, which ends by rousing the 'spirit of the British lion.' Nothing delights the Hindi so much as an opportunity of safely venting, the spleen with which he regards his victors. The 'Calcutta Review'.....delivers the following sentiment: 'Whoever states, as the Baron Barchou de Penhoen states, and repeats again and again, that the natives generally entertain a bad opinion of the Europeans generally, states what is decidedly untrue.' The reader will observe that I differ as decidedly from the Reviewer's opinion. Popular feeling towards the English in India was 'at first one of fear, afterwards of horror: Hindus and Hindis (Muslims) considered the strangers a set of cow-eaters and fire-drinkers.....who would fight like Iblis, cheat their own fathers, and exchange with the same readiness a broad-side of shots and thrusts of boarding-pikes, or a bale of goods and a bag of rupees.' (Rev. Mr. Anderson—'The English in Western India.') We have risen in a degree above such a low standard of estimation; still, incredible as it may appear to the Frank himself, it is no less true that the Frank everywhere in the East is considered a contemptible being, and dangerous withal.....(The Hindi) will sit in the presence of a magistrate or an

(Continued on Page 11.)

Notes of The Day.

Frustrated Negotiations

In spite of the thick veil of secrecy in which the terms of the projected Anglo-Egyptian Treaty were shrowded, the Egyptian Press was able to gather enough of the contents of this document which has, fortunately, been promptly denounced by the nationalist parties in the Egyptian Parliament, the leaders of which Sarwat Pasha was compelled to consult. Sarwat Pasha and his colleagues have resigned. This is an indication that they have acknowledged defeat in their efforts to make their countrymen accept the camouflage of securing improved relations between England and Egypt while the British military occupation for another ten years was to be made a 'sine-qua-non' of these new relations. Demands were made in the British Parliament urging Government to publish the precise conditions proposed to Egypt. The Baldwin Governmen refused to disclose them. It is a pity that the Labour leaders did not protest promptly against this secret diplomacy. But the great coup which Lord Lloyd, supported by the British Foreign Office, wished to carry off has miserably failed. Sarwat Pasha whom the Cairo journal "El Ahram" accuses of having agreed to the occupation of Egypt for a further ten years by British armies, stands discredited in the eyes of his countrymen. The only tangible result of these futile negotiations between a Tory Government in Britain and Moderatism in Egypt is an accession of strength to the ranks of the Wafd party.

Wheels Within Wheels.

That the conspiracy to damage the Labour Government of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on the eve of the general election in which the Zinovieff letter played such a useful part for the Tories was very cleverly engineered is evident from further disclosures in connection with the Aminta Dyne case. Mr. Marlowe, ex-editor of the "Daily Mail", declares that one of the lady's companions in her financial adventures, Mr. Gregory, lately of the Foreign Office, is innocent. He gives an account of how he came into possession of copies of the Zinovieff letter and manages in his disclosure to throw mud at Mr. Ramsay MacDonald saying that the latter "knew all about it". The Labour leader has promptly issued a statement the sting of which lies in its tail. The important point about the letter, he says, is not its authenticity but the use to which it was put. More mud-singing is sure to follow in the Tory Press as a result of this retort.

Timely Protest.

Is the League of Nations really able to supervise its mandatory system and insist that the Powers which are allowed to administer the mandated territories do it in such a manner as not to make the inhabitants of these territories feel that their land has become part and parcel of the Mandatory's property? Tanganyika has reason to complain of such treatment. The Germans who held it before the war are watching with anxiety the new move on the part of the British settlers in Africa for a Federation of territories in which Tanganyika is to be automatically included. The meeting held at Berlin of the German Colonial organisations has made a timely protest against this move. The German ex-Governors of East Africa and Kiachow and an ex-Colonial Minister expressed concern about the British efforts to annex Tanganyika. The German Government is sure to take the matter before the League, but unless it secures strong support from other Powers, the League, which is still looked upon in Europe as and Anglo-French institute, will succeed in obtaining from Britain only evasive replies.

Truth Will Out.

In spite of the laborious attempts of Anglo-Indian scribes to boost the Simon Commission and to give graphic details of the grand reception it obtains wherever it goes in the Presidency of Madras, the inconvenient truth leaks out from these very accounts that the welcome has been very very mixed. Its extremely diluted quality at Tanjore is evident from the remark of "a special correspondent" of the "Times of India" who describing the Tanjore visit of the Commission says that it has "of course met with a reception that does not come up to the expectations we entertained previously". In Madras the citizens observed a splendid hartal. At Guntur only the Jo-Hukums attended at the station. The more it travels the more should the Commission be convinced that "expectations previously entertained" by its admirers in regard to its welcome have a habit of coming to nothing.

A Plea for Discipline.

The failure of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council to win the necessary number of votes for bringing up a no-confidence motion against the Chief Minister is regrettable but in no sense does it show any slackening of the boycott movement. It only means that the Party needs to be as business-like as it is enthusiastic about the boycott. There was undue haste in bringing forward the motion and sufficient attempts do not seem to have been made to whip up the full strength of the Congress Party. They were specially necessary in view of the decision of the Party, under the Madras mandate, not to take part in the general debate on the Budget now before the Council. We learn from the Madras papers to hand that while as many as twelve members of the Independent, National and Justice parties and one nan-party member were willing to support the motion, not only did the absentee Congress members fail to turn up in time but even the members of the Party who were in the city were not at their posts at the proper time. Better discipline is essential if the boycott is to be a complete success.

Camouflage.

The "New Leader" remarks in its latest issue that it is a "tragic mistake" on the part of Indian leaders "to reject out of hand" Sir John Simon's proposals for a "Joint Free Conference". It recognises "there can be no doubt that the statement comes so late as to rob it of much of its value and importance which it would otherwise have possessed". It wonders why Sir John Simon could not have issued this statement when the Commission was set up. "A more stupid way of dealing with delicate negotiations," the Labour journal declares, "could scarcely be conceived". But it is misled evidently by the alluring phraseology of the statement. In summarising the proposals made by Sir John it says "in the normal way the joint Conference will hear all evidence in common but provision is to be made for either side to have separate meetings where desirable." This is far from what Sir John Simon made clear would be the position. He emphasized that he would practically decide what evidence the Indian committee should hear and when it would be allowed to have joint conference. Under the camouflage the Indian leaders found that there was precious little about a "Joint Free Conference" in the proposals.

LORD SINHA DEAD

SUDDEN CLOSE OF BRILLIANT CAREER

NATION'S LOSS OF A GREAT PATRIOT

THE MAN AND HIS WORK

CALCUTTA, March 5.

LORD SINHA IS DEAD.—A.P.

DIED OF HEART FAILURE AT BERHAMPORE.

CALCUTTA, March 5.

Lord Sinha left for Berhampore, Bengal, during the week-end to see his younger son, Mr. Susil Sinha. Lord Sinha appeared to be in normal health and his friends in Calcutta were shocked when they received a telegram from the Civil Surgeon, Berhampore, this morning, conveying the sad news that Lord Sinha died of heart-failure at 2-30 this morning.—A. P.

FUNERAL TO TAKE PLACE AT CALCUTTA.

CORPORATION OFFICES CLOSED.

CALCUTTA, March 5.

Mr. Sisir Sinha, second son of Lord Sinha, left for Berhampore immediately on hearing the news of his father's death. The remains will be brought to Calcutta where the funeral will take place. The High Court is closed to-day as a mark of respect.

Sir Abdur Rahim, on hearing the news of Lord Sinha's death said: "The sudden death of Lord Sinha has deprived India of one of her great sons. His distinguished services to the cause of the country in very difficult times will never be forgotten. His death will be mourned by numerous friends in this country,—and I have the honour to call myself one of them—and in England. Our heartfelt sympathy is with Lord Sinha and his family."

CORPORATION MEETING CANCELLED

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta and Leader of the Swaraj Party in the Bengal Council, on hearing the news of Lord Sinha's death, said: "I was shocked to hear the sad news of the sudden death of Lord Sinha when I was at the Bar Library this morning. He was one of the distinguished Presidents of the Congress, and a brilliant member of the Calcutta Bar." Immediately on hearing the news, Mr. Sen Gupta ordered the closing of the Corporation Offices and cancelled the Corporation meeting to be held this evening.

Lord Sinha visited the High Court on Friday and had tea at the Bar Library. The news of his sudden death has come as a shock to those who met him on Friday evening. Mr. Arun Sinha who succeeds to the peerage is now in Switzerland.—A.P.

EMINENT LAWYER AND FOREMOST CITIZEN

BOMBAY COUNCIL'S TRIBUTE

When the Bombay Legislative Council reassembled after tea recess, the Hon. the President and several prominent members of the Council made touching references to the sad and premature demise of Lord Sinha of Raipure. The President said before they proceeded with the business of the evening, he was sure, the House would wish him to refer to a matter which had been brought to their notice, he meant the death of Lord Sinha. In Lord Sinha's death, the President continued, they had lost an eminent lawyer and a foremost citizen of India, whose merits were recognized by the Government of India and the "British Government in more than one way. Lord Sinha was a man who was universally respected in India. The President was sure the House would join with him in conveying their condolences to the family of Lord Sinha in its sad bereavement.

The sentiments of sorrow expressed by the President were echoed in the House by Sir Chunilal Mehta the Leader of the House, Moulavi Raluddin Ahmed, Messrs. B. V. Jadhar, B. G. Pahaljani, J. C. Swaminarayan, N. R. Gunjal and S. C. Joshi. Mr. B. V. Jadhav called the death of Lord Sinha a national loss.

LOSS TO INDIA

CALCUTTA, March 5.

Lord Sinha was to have left for Bombay on the 22nd March, enroute to England.

One of the first messages of condolence received by Lady Sinha, who is in Calcutta, was from His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson, the Governor.

All law courts in Bengal have been ordered to be closed to-day in honour of Lord Sinha's memory.

GOVT. OFFICES CLOSED.

A communique states that in respect to the memory of Lord Sinha, all offices under the Government of Bengal are ordered to be closed to-day.

A reference was made at the Central Police Court befre the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Roxborough, to the death of Lord Sinha. Mr. Roxborough associated himself with the tributes paid to his memory and said that the loss was that of the mole of India.—A. P.

A SELF-MADE MAN

LOSS OF TALENTED CITIZEN

CALCUTTA March. 5.

Eloquent tributes to the late Lord Sinha are being paid by all the leaders of public life irrespective of communal or party connections. Sir R. N. Mukerjee who knew Lord Sinha for forty years in an interview said his friendship with him dated back to the nineties and he valued no privilege more highly than his friendship with Lord Sinha. The country he declared had lost a very talented citizen.

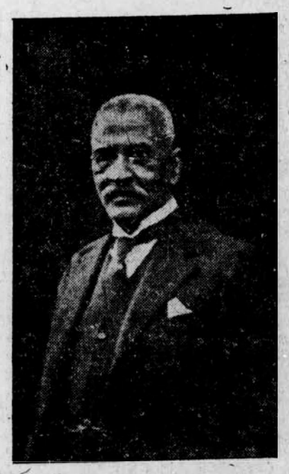
Sir P. C. Mitter, Minister, Bengal Government, emphasised that Lord Sinha was a self-made man. Sir P. C. Mitter paid a tribute to the character of Lord Sinha especially mentioning his amiability.

The remains of Lord Sinha will reach Calcutta tomorrow.—A. P.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

The Sinhas of Raipur in the district of Birbhum trace their descent from an ancient family of Utter Rahri Kayastha which had sent out many ramificati ns throughout Bengal. The Sinhas were well-to-do people with position and prestige, owned Zamindari property and were trusted servants and adherents of Raja Chatra Sen of Semrupagarh towards the closing years of the eighteenth century. Sinha's father, Mr. Sitikanta Sinha was a munsiff under the East India Company and later a Sudder Amin and died in 1865 Lord Sinha was the youngest of four brothers; the eldest was the Government Pleader of Birbhum, the second looked after the family estate and the third was the well-known Major N. P. Sinha, who retired after a successful career in the Indian Medical Service. The youngest child was born in 1863 and early in life he lost the advantage of his plastic mind being moulded by the informed and instructed

FIRST INDIAN GOVERNOR.



THE LATE LORD SINHA.

intelligence of his father, though his mother supplied the want to the extent that was possible for her. Lord Sinha received his early education in the Birbhum Government School and it is said that there he was known to be a quiet, industrious, and bright student who strenuously applied himself to his studies. He passed the Matriculation examination in 1877 with credit, joined the Calcutta Presidency College and passed the Intermediate examination two years later in the first class. In the next year he married the only daughter of a Zamindar. Then came an opportunity which proved the turning point of his life. His father had left ten thousand rupees in deposit with the firm of Erskine and Co., and Mr. N. P. Sinha who had just then attained majority came into possession of this amount. He was then a student of the Calcutta Medical College and the prospects of students who come out after a tedious and hard life in Indian Colleges were, as now, very poor. The bright idea occurred to him that if only he had the money, he could go to England and qualify himself for the I.M.S., and the timely in-coming of this money and the ardour of his younger brother who himself desired to

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

MANCHESTER EMPLOYERS' DECISION

JOINT COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY SUGGESTED

LONDON, March 5.

In connection with the joint conference between the cotton employers and operatives at Manchester to-day, it is announced that the former have definitely withdrawn their recommendations regarding hours and wages and suggested the establishment of a voluntary joint committee of enquiry to investigate finance, taxation, hours, wages, trade union restrictions, finishing charges and marketing and shipping.—Reuter's Special.

FAREWELL DINNERS TO SIR BASIL

DELHI, March 5.

The Viceroy will give a farewell dinner to Sir Basil Blackett on 16th March. The European group in the Assembly will give farewell dinner on 19th March to Sir Basil Blackett and Sir Walter Wilson both af whom are retiring at the end of the session. Sir Walter represents the Associated Chambers of Commerce in the Assembly.—A. P.

accompany him fixed his resolution. Prejudice against foreign travel had then not died out and the young hopefuls well knew that once their relations came to know of their determination, their prospects of proceeding to England would diminish and obstacles would be placed in their way. The preparations, therefore, were made in secret and they set out in the year 1881, having a start of only a bare hour over their relatives, who, getting scent of the object of the runaways, chased them to Diamond Harbour where they found, to their chagrin, that the birds were out of their reach. Well may Lord Sinha's countrymen congratulate themselves that this pursuit proved infructuous.

STUDENT LIFE IN ENGLAND.

Once in England Lord Sinha pursued his studies with zeal and unremitting energy. He joined the Lincoln's Inn where, before long, he showed the stuff of which he was made. He attained high proficiency in Roman Law, thanks to his knowledge of Latin, and won appreciation at the hands of Dr. Hunter. It is one of the rare privileges of student life in England that really capable Indians, at least a few of them, are enabled to move, and breathe in the atmosphere allowed and purified by the presence of brilliant literary and scientific stars. It was Lord Sinha's peculiar fortune to have been able to become acquainted with such distinguished Englishmen as Viscount Bryce, Frederick Harrison and others. Lord Sinha turned his opportunities to good account; his patient and earnest study was responsible for his earning a scholarship of £50 a year for four years for Roman Law, Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law and International Law. Other rewards and prizes open to distinguished law students came easily within his grasp and he obtained also the Lincoln's Inn Scholarship of £100 tenable for three years. He was called to the Bar in 1886 and finished his education, as few Indians are able to do, by extensive tour in the Continent and by learning various European languages, a consummation which should have greatly aided him in the acquisition of knowledge and in broadening his outlook.

HIS CAREER AT THE BAR.

Lord Sinha joined the Calcutta bar at the age of twenty-three and he had to wait only for eight years to attain a fair measure of success. This period of writing, as lawyers who have become eminent can well testify, is a most trying one to the young aspirant; the senior men seem indifferent and the clients appear awfully slow to appreciate the ability of the juniors who do the drudgery, prepare the cases for the 'leaders' and contribute to their sucess. Patience is apt to take wings and fly and leave the victim a prey to despondency. But possession of even moderate competency and faith and perseverance on the part of a beginner endowed with natural ability and industry dispels this gloom and infuses hope; steady application to books and careful preparation of such cases as he is able to get lay a solid foundation the value of which will appear in coming years. Lord Sinha early in his professional career developed those essential qualities which lead a man on to success. His sincerity, hard work and cool courage were noted and appreciated; his quickness of grasp, clear headedness and penetrating intellect enabled him to master the intricacies of complicated cases with ease; and his wide knowledge of law and his power of rapid comprehension imparted strength and lucidity to his presentment. By the year 1894 he had become fairly well established in practice and within the next five years he had come to occupy a pre-eminent position in the bar, partly owing to the passing away of the bright luminaries who had shed such lustre on the legal firmament and on the public life and partly

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ZINOVIEFF LETTER CONTROVERSY.

"CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF CONSPIRACY."

MR, MACDONALD'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Consequent on a letter in the "Observer" in which Mr. Thomas Marlowe, ex-editor of the "Daily Mail" explains that the "Daily Mail" received a copy of the Zinovieff letter from different sources on 23rd October 1924, but emphatically exonerates Mr. Gregory. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has made a statement to the press that Mr. Marlowe's letter shows conclusively that there was a conspiracy and that the "origin of the Zinovieff letter was probably a fake but certainly its use was a fraud."

"ERROR OF JUDGMENT."

Mr. MacDonald says he does not believe that the Zinovieff letter was communicated to any outside body by anyone inside the Foreign Office or any other Department which had received a letter from the Foreign Office. The letter passed into the hands of politicians who took a chance of rousing the country upon fraudulent issues. He expresses the opinion that the Foreign Office officials committed an error of judgment. He is unable to understand why he was not informed by telephone of the "Daily Mail's" intentions or the Foreign Office's intentions to send a note to M. Rakovsky. He concludes by saying that he had never formed definite conclusions about the Zinovieff letter; but the important point was not its authenticity but the use to which it was put.—Reuter.

INDIANS OVERSEAS SECRETARIAT

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS IN COUNCIL OF STATE

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March. 5.

Mr. G. A. Natesan has drawn the first place in the non-official business in the Council of State on the 19th March. His resolution recommends to Government to constitute a special branch of Secretariat with a secretary at its head for dealing with questions relating to Indians overseas.

Sir Ibrahim Jaffer has next a motion that the question of reforms in contonment administration be given prominent place in any memorandum prepared by Government for the Statutory Commission and that facilities be granted for the Cantonment non-official representatives to give additional evidence particularly with the view of obtaining cantonment representation in the Central Legislature.

Mr. P. C. D. Chari wishes Government to introduce Legislation to amend the Incometax Act with a view to the trial of objections to and appeals against assessment by tribunals presided over by judicial officers, other than Incometax authorities.

In the Council of State on Wednesday the 7th the Incometax Act first Amendment Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly will be taken into consideration and the Law Member will present the select committee's report on the Limitation Bill.

INDIAN SANDHURST REPORT

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S STATEMENT

DELHI, March 5.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief hopes to speak in the Assembly on Thursday 8th March, the second day of the general discussion on the budget, and to take the opportunity to announce the conclusions of His Majesty's Government and the Government of India on the report of the Indian Sandhurst Committee and to state the scheme for extended Indianisation which it is proposed to adopt in the Army and the Air Force.—A. P.

SEPARATE SECRETARIAT FOR ASSEMBLY

MR. HAJI'S DEMAND

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March. 5.

Mr. S. N. Haji, M. L. A. has given notice of a series of cuts to the general budget intended to raise discussion relating to shipping and banking questions. Among his other cuts there is one by which he will urge upon Government to provide a separate secretariat for the Legislative Assembly.

LONDON, March 5.

Boston.—For the most interesting and memorable story of at least 70,000 words having the background of world war the urm of publishers of Houghton and Miffin and American Legion Monthly are jointly offering prize of twentyfive thousand dollars in addition to the customary royalties. The competition is pen to all nationalities, but the manuscript must be in English.—Reuter's Special.

CENSURE MOTION AGAIN

GOVT.'S FAMINE RELIEF POLICY

WATER DIVINER NOT WANTED

MAINTENANCE OF POST, A "MERE WASTE"

The proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday, which were quite a tame and mattes-of-course affair for the most of the day, turned out all of a sudden, extremely lively and interesting towards the fag end of the day.

At the outset, the Hon. the President gave a ruling in connection with Mr. Nariman's proposal to raise a discussion of the unemployment problem on the motion of Mr. Swaminarayan to reduce the total demand for miscellaneous charges. The President ruled that such a discussion was not admissible on the motion before the House. The original motion was lost when put to vote.

There was a close discusion in the House on the demand made by Hon. the Revenue Member for a grant of Rs. 6,27,000 under "Famine Relief and Insurance Fund." Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai (Kaira) moved a token cut of a rupee and gave the House an opportunity to criticise the Government policy in respect of Famine relief. Speaker after speaker from the non-official benches blamed the Government in no measured terms, for many a sin of commission and ommission on their part. An item in the budget where a provision of Rs. 45,886 has been made for the pay of the "Water Diviner" to the Government of Bombay, his establishment and contingencies, provoked a raging furrore in the House. As is well known, this water diviner has been specially appointed by the Government on a monthly salary of Rs. 2,500 for the purpose of divining and locating places where water can be found for wells. All the non-official speakers who took part in the discussion bitterly complained that the water diviner was a complete failure inasmuch as his calculations had proved to be wrong in most cases.

A change of a serious nautre has, besides, been made in this year's budget with regard to the appointment of thus water diviner Hitherto the post was temporary and a votable item in the budget. Every year the House gave a fresh sanction to the item which included the salary of Major Pogson, the present water diviner his establishment and contingencies. Curiously enough, in the new budget the pay of Major Pogson has been shown as a non-votable item.

When the House reassembled after tea recess, Mr. B. G. Pahaljani raised a most significant and constitutional point of order, namely, whether a post which had hitherto been temporary and a votable item could be turned into a non-votable item without the knowledge and previous sanction of the House. The discussion that followed on the point of order clearly showed that there was a great resentment in the House at the arbitrary manner in which a precious privilege of the House had been snatched away by the Government. The President wanted to know from the Government the constitutional authority on which the change was based. The Finance Secretary explained that Major Pogson was appointed by the Secretary of State and as such his pay could not be governed by the vote of the Council. The Government, moreover, said that they had brought about the ihange at the instance of the Accountant General. As the issue involved a very important point of the constitutional right, the President asked the Government to refer to the files of correspondence and supply a more detailed information to the House. He reserved his ruling on the point for the next sitting.

The news of the sad and sudden death of Lord Sinha was received by the Council with great sorrow. The President made a short speech to the House, in which he paid a glowing and well-merited tribute to the memory of late Lord Sinha. The sentiments of sorrow expressed by the President were echoed by leaders of various representative parties in the House.

INTERPELLATION

The Bombay Legislative Council reassembled at the Town Hall, on Monday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi presiding. The question time was a bit more lively than usual.

SEAMEN'S RECRUITMENT.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they are aware that the system of brokers for the supply of Indian seamen in Bombay has been causing considerable hardship to Indian seamen;

(b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, the steps they have taken or propose to take to protect Indian seamen from the iniquities of such a system?

The Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir: (a) Allegations to this effect have been made to Government.

(b) Proposals are under the consideration of Government for transferring to the Shipping Office, Bombay, the Brokers' work of maintaining the Register of Butlers and Serangs.

HARVEY-NARIMAN CASE.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai, M.L.C. (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the total expenditure incurred from the Provincial Funds on the Harvey-Nariman Case including Solicitors' and Counsel's fees.

(b) whether it is a fact that Mr. Harvey had left the country before the judgment in his case was delivered?

The Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir. (a) Rs. 60,800.

(b) Yes; with the permission of the Court.

COLLECTOR OF THANA.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal (Poona District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Thana does not attend office generally but works at home and that this causes much inconvenience to the visitors and his subordinates:

(b) whether it is a fact that any Muhommadan has easy access to the Collector of Thana while any gentleman other than a Muhammadan and even his subordinates have to wait for a long time before they get access to him?

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu: (a) It is a fact that the Collector has not been attending office regularly. In view of the possibility of inconvenience being caused by his practice of working at his bungalow the Commissioner has directed him to attend his office regularly. Government approve the Commissioner's action.

(b) Neither the Commissioner nor Government have any reason to believe that this allegation is true and it is not known what information the Honourable Member has which would justify him in bringing it forward.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai (Kaira) asked a few more supplementary questions in connection with the costs of the Harvey Nariman case.

Rao Saheb:—Had. Mr. Harvey taken permission of the Government before he left this country. The General Member:—He was already on leave.

Rao Saheb:—Had Government taken an guarantee from him for the recovery of the expenses in case he lost the case?

The Hon. President:—(Interrupting) these questions have been asked and answered before.

Replying to Mr. Lalji Naranji the General Member informed the House that the number of Indian Seamen that formed the floating population in Bombay awaiting or seeking employment was 5,000 approximately.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

After question time, the House proceeded to discuss Mr. Swaminarayan's motion for the reduction of a grant under "miscellaneous Reserved". The President gave his ruling that the discussion of the unemployment problem was out of order.

The Hon. the General member then made a demand for a grant of Rs. 17,32,000 for stationery and printing. The grant was made.

The Hon. the Finance Member moved for a grant of Rs. 50,53,000 for superannuation allowances and pensions. The grant was made.

FAMINE RELIEF POLICY.

The Hon. the Revenue Member made a demand for a grant of Rs. 6,27,000 under "Famine Relief and Insurance."

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai (Kaira) moved to reduce the total grant by one rupee. The token cut was an indirect way of moving a vote of censure on the Government. In discussing the Government policy in regard to the Famine Relief and Insurance Grant, he requested the Government at least to follow the example of China. (Hear, hear from Government benches).

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik (Surat), supporting the cut motion, attacked the Government for having made no provision

(Continued on next page.)

TRAGEDY OF CIVILIZATION

"WHITE MAN'S BURDEN" EXPOSED

GRUESOME ATROCITIES IN FRENCH COLONIES.

"I accuse the Colonial Administrator of Quesso of his having committed a crime in order to extort the confession of a theft of 500 francs. He charged his servant with having stolen that sum. In order to know where that money was, he undressed him, placed his testicles on the table and crushed one of them with a hammer. The servant lost his consciousness, but when he was brought to his sense again, he was threatened with smashing his second testicle too, if he would not tell him where that money was.

"I accuse the chief-adjutant of the post at Bania of having brought before him a chief of Gana tribe who refused to tell him where certain Mauser rifles captured by his men from the German deserters were hidden. I accused that chief-adjutant of having caused the chief's hand to be crushed in an iron copying-press. He had him flogged with lashes containing bits of steel and after honey had been rubbed upon his wounds exposed him in the sun to be stung by bees."

These are the specimens of France's civilizing mission among the backmen of Africa which shame the worst barbarity of the Middle Ages and which were quoted from a report by Monsieur Lamine Senghore, President of the "Comite de Defense De La Race Negre white speaking at the Brussels Congress of the League of Oppressed Nations and Classes. He in the following powerful speech challenged the superiority of the Whites who claim it on the basis of their having white skin and cultivated brain and concluded with a note of warning to the power that be that the Negroes have slept too long and that those who have slept long and soundly are not to fall asleep again.

BLACKMEN JOIN WAR AGAINST IMPERIALISTS.

When Lamine Senghore (Africa), President of the "Comite de Defense de la Race Negre" rose to speak at the Brussels Congress of the League Against Imperialism and Colonial oppression and for National Independence, he was enthusiastically acclaimed for several minutes. He said:—

I bring you the fraterna greetings and hearty good-will from the "Comite de la Defense de la Race Negre" which represents a world-wide organisation of young Negroes who are devoting their lives to emancipation of their brethren. You know that our race is the most oppressed of all peoples of the earth. We are oppressed by all the imperialists of the world and the question of our life and death is in the hand of our enemies, the imperialists. We are rallying our forces nevertheless to assert out equality with the races who consider themselves to be superior to us. We ask them now before the whole world how they claim to superior to us. Is it simply because they have white skin or because their brain is cultured We challenge that superority.

These peoples came to us with the profession on their lips that they were bringing us civilization. But this is the tragic picture of our motherland because of their advent.

THE COLONISATION

Upon the word "Colonisation" I shall dwell a moment, by way of introduction. I shall reply to the speech of our friend Mr. President Hafiz Ramadan Bey, (Mr. Hafiz Ramadan Bey is a member of the Egyptian Parliament and President of the National Party, Egypt. He will be best remembered to Indians for his recent interview with our Pandit Motilal Nehru while he was on tour in Egypt. (Translator). He said Egypt is not colonised and it is free and independent. As a representative of the "Comite de la Defense de la Race Negre" I am compelled to say here that the Egyptian labourers who are the supporters of our "Comite are not of the opinion of Mr. Hafiz Ramadan Bey in this respect. You have assembled here to protest against the British guardianship of Egypt and their occupation of the Suez Canal. You are here to protest against the British Imperialism and to devise means to bring about the Egyptian independence. It is, therefore, impossible under the circumstances that Egypt is independent. What is colonisation? It means usurping the right of a nation to direct its own destinies. Egypt has been deprived of this elementary human right by the English. All Egyptians protested against this outrage. None can believe therefore under this condition, that Egypt has not been colonised by England. It is now a colony like all other colonies which have come under the yoke of international imperialism.

CIVILIZATION.

I have told you already when the French people came to us, they said "we bring you civilization." But instead of teaching us French language and giving us education which they call "la lumiere universelee," they said "No, we won't give you any education," for if we are educated, they won't be able use us as they like. That is how the French imperialists have civilized the Negroes.

The author of the report continues: I accuse the officer and colonial administrator of Quesso of his having committed a crime in the month of February, 1915 in order to extort the confession of a theft of 500 francs. He charged his servant with having stolen that sum. In order to know where that money was, he undressed him placed his testicles on the table and crushed one of them with a hammer. The servant lost his consciousness. When he was brought to his senses again he was threatened with smashing his second testicle too, if he would not tell them where that money was.

I accuse the Chief-Adjutant of the post at Bania of having brought before him a chief of the Gana tribe who refused to tell him where certain Manser rifles captured by his men from the German deserters were hidden. I accuse that Chief-Adjutant of having caused the Chief's hand to be crushed in an iron-copying press. He had him flogged with lashes containing bits of steel and after honey had been rubbed upon his wounds exposed him in the sun to be stung by bees."

Who is there that does not shudder with horror at the thought that Frenchmen in the 20th century still commit atricities that would shame the worst barbarism of the Middle Ages?

FORCED LABOUR.

A recent decree of the Governor General of French West Africa provides that the natives shall be compelled to labour upon work necessary for the public welfare whenever the Government so desires. Official regulations prescribe the conditions under which such labour shall be performed.

SLAVERY.

We are told that we are free. They say that there no longer takes place any sale of slave. It is true that you can no longer sell a Negro to a whiteman or a Chinaman or even to a Negro. But we see that imperialists have most democratically preserved the right of selling a whole Negro nation among themselves. What did the French people actually do with the Congo territory in 1912 They simply turned a great territory there over to Germany. Did they ask the people of that country if they wanted to belong to the Germans?

Some French politicians to-day have gone so far as to write in their press that their West Indian Negroes are beginning to demand too many privileges and it would be better if they could sell them to America and get something out of them.

It is not true—nay it is a positive lie that slavery has been abolished. On the contrary, it has only been modernised.

Comrades, the Negroes have slept too long But beware; those who have slept long and soundly when they are once awakened, will not fall asleep again.

DUTY BEFORE CONGRESS.

Against those crying injustices, these gruesome atrocities as I have already described we have organised to defend ourselves. Our young Negroes have now opened their eyes we know, we have seen that when we are needed to be strengthened or to perform some heavy labour, we are Frenchmen. But when it comes to giving us our rights, we are no longer Frenchmen, we are then Negroes.

This Congress that has assembled here has, I believe, fulfilled the desire of many like me who are ready to devote themselves completely to the great work of world-freedom. Those who have come here are to exactly follow this revolutionary ideal and this human ideal. We are to devote our mind, body and soul entirely to put an end to this unrelenting imperialistic oppression of the world. The imperialistic oppression which we call "colonisation" and which you term as Imperialism is the same thing. All this comes from capitalism. It is capitalism that begets Imperialism in the people of the powerful countries. Therefore, whoever suffers from colonial oppression should join hands and stand side by side with those who are being ground under the monster of Imperialism Fight with the same weapons and destroy this world-past, this Imperialism.

We should destroy it and replace it by a union of free peoples, then and then only there shall be no slavery,

KATHIAWAR NOTES

MORE ABOUT BOMBAY KARACHI CONNECTION.

ONE MORE ABDUCTION

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 27.

My reference in my last letter to the benefits that will accrue to Kathiawar by the proposed direct Railway connection between Bombay and Karachi have led me to explore the matter a little further. A few inquiries from persons in the know have elicited some very interesting details. Naturally, the B. B. and C. I. Railway are an interested party. Having completed the Nagada-Muttra line, and having established the quickest service between Bombay and Delhi, the B. B. and C. I. Railway have now very few avenues of extension except this one.

The N. W. Railway, too, on their side, are looking South, and it remains to be seen whether either or both of these huge Railway combines have a finger in the pie. Probably both of them may be disappointed if the Railway Board in their supreme wisdom hand over the thing to a new Corporation or even to the Maharao of Cutch, who may be trusted to put down the capital all at once. But all this rests on the supposition that the line will be broad gauge, as it is generally presumed it will be.

COUNTER CURRENTS.

But there are influential counter currents at work. It is a well-known fact that Bhavnagar is a past master in the art of laying down successful metre gauge construction, and may use all its great incuence for the alteration of the gauge, and then a metre gauge line branching off from Baroda or Anand and traversing the Bhal District may join the Bhavnagar system somewhere to be carried on by Dhrangadhra, right up to the frontiers of Cutch and thence by the Maharao. to be finally linked with the N. W. Railway at Badin. Other forces also are at work, and they are watching for an opportunity to take the line through Radhanpur, branching off at Ahmedabad, and entering Cutch through its north-west corner, somewhere near Lakadia, and carried on along the northern boundary of Cutch, so that the palace in Bhooj may sleep in peace, undisturbed by the rumblings of the wheels or the whistles of the engines of this connection, which the Maharao of Cutch has so far succeeded in keeping at more than the proverbial arm's length.

SPARKS.

By the way it may be mentioned that Sir Prabhashanker Pattani is also at Delhi. The survey report of a possible line to the north of the Run of Cutch has evidently been abandoned, but one thing is certain that metre gauge or broad gauge it will not be very long before the sparks from the anvil of the Government of India become visible. Our sympathy in that case would go out to the Maharao of Cutch who has up till now successfully resisted the onrush of huge locomotives over tracts laid in his territories.

SENSATIONAL ABDUCTION.

A stirring tale is reported of the forcible removal from her house of Mrs. Annapurna, wife of the Agricultural Inspector of the Kuhadva District (Rajkot State). Annapurna happens to be the daughter of Mr. Joshi, the Diwan of the Gondal State. This time she came to her husband's home after a period of three years; yet misfortune awaited her. Some days after she came to Kuhadva, a motor car stopped near her house and in a moment she was forcibly carried off. The husband ran in consternation, and by the time the police came on the scene the car was gone! It is alleged that the helpless husband tried to commit suicide and for that the police intended to prosecute him. The poor man saw the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, and under his instructions the prosecution has been dropped. The question remains: who abducted her—and why? Surely Kathiawar is not going to be the land of abductions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The daughter of the Yuveraj of Gondal has been betrothed with the Prince of Dharampur.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot is trying his best to raise from among his people an army of 2,500 scouts.

"BRUTAL & CYNICAL"

AUSTRO-GERMAN PRESS ON MUSSOLINI'S SPEECH

"UNWORTHY OF DOMINANT PERSONAGE"

LONDON, March 5.

Vienna.—Newspapers here are restrained in their comment on Sgr. Mussolini's speech in regard to the German minorities in Italian Tirol. They point out that Sgr. Mussolini dwelt on the subject of national freedom whereas the burden of Austrian complaint related to cultural freedom. The Government organ "Reichs Post" welcomes the assurance that Italy desires a good understanding with the German peoples but fears that divergencies in conception and ideas form an insuperable barrier to such an understanding.

"Neue Freie Presse" says that Sag. Mussolini's threats are unworthy of such a dominant personage and such a dominant nation.

'Neue Swiener Tageblatt" says that the speech does not reply to the charges made in the Austrian Parliament.

Berlin.—Sgr. Mussolini's speech has created a most unpleasant impression in Germany. Commentators are unanimous that Sgr. Mussolini has seldom, if ever, spoken more brutally and more cynically. They declare that the speech constitutes a challenge to the whole of Germanism.

"Deutsche Tages Zeitung" says that the manner in which Sgr. Mussolini now declares that the previous solemn Italian assurances are invalid must further weaken the confidence in Italy's word and promises throughout the world.—Reuter's Special.

SIR ALFRED AND LADY MOND.

CONCLUDE THEIR VISIT TO PALESTINE

LONDON, March 4.

Jerusalem.—Sir Alfred and Lady Mond and Viscountess Erleigh concluded their visit to Palestine and left for Portsaid on route to Marseilles. They proposed to visit the ruins if Petra, the famous "rosered" city in the Jordan Valley, but the authorities did not permit it owing to the possibility of the presence of the Wahabis in the direction of Maan.—Reuter.

MUSLIM LEAGUE CONSIDERS ALL-PARTY DECISIONS

MAHOMED ALI EXPLAINS PROPOSALS

NEW DELHI, March. 5.

The meeting called by the Council of the All-India Muslim League to consider the all-party conference's decisions commenced sitting to-day with Mr. Jinnah in the chair 57 members from different parts of India attending the meeting. More member are expected to-morrow. After preliminary discussions, at the request of the Chairman, Maulana Muhammad Ali explained the proposals of the All-Parties Conference.

The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

CENSURE MOTION AGAIN.

(Continued from previous page.)

from the general revenue for the relief works.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) acquiesced in the views expressed by the mover of the censure motion. The speaker incidentally referred to Bardoli Taluka and contended that unless Government increased the prosperity of the people, they had not right to levy any additional taxation on those people.

THE WATER DIVINER.

Mr. N. A. Bechar (Karachi city), supporting the censure motion, frankly told the Government that the money spent on the "Water Diviner", an officer specially appointed for the purpose of locating places for sinking wells was a mere waste.

In the opinion of the speaker, that officer was one of the white elephants on the finandes of the Presidency.

GOVERNMENT'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Hon. General Member explained to the House why "bunds" (dams)' were necessary in Sind and how it was necessary that they should be immediately provided for. It was just likely, he said, that in the absense of such bunds or in case these funds were not in sound order a considerable harm would be caused by floods at any time to human lives, cattle and crops. The case of Sind in so far the relief works were concerned was, therefore, far different from that of the rest of the Presidency.

Mr. Mir Mohamad Baloch (Karachi) supported the censure motion in a vigorous Urdu speech.

Mr. S. A. Sardesai (Bijapur) supported the censure motion.

FINANCIAL JUGGLERY.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla (Bombay-North) was at a loss to know why the salary of the "Water Diviner" should have been made non-votable. A sum of Rs. 35,000 per year, he said, was mere waste.

Mr. M. D. Karkee (Kanara) spoke on the needs of Kanara.

A POINT OF ORDERS.

Mr. B. G. Pahaljani (Sukkar), resuming the discussion on the censure motion when the House reassembled after tea recess raised a point of order and asked whether a temporary appointment which was a votable item and which was meant to be sanctioned from year to year could be all of a sudden turned into a non-votable appointment without the knowledge and previous sanction of the House. He wanted to know the constitutional authority on which the change was based.

Mr. G. Wiles, the Finance Secretary, replying to the point of order raised stated that Major Pogson, the water diviner was the permanent officer of the Government. He was appointed by the Secretary of State and as such his salary was a non-votable item.

The Hon. the Finance Member said that the House was fully aware that in 1927 a specific issue was raised in the Council that the pay of Major Pogson was going to be a non-votable item. The Revenue Member had also stated that the pay of that officer was not technically votable.

Then followed the explanations of the legal luminaries of the House.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) opined that the point at issue was, indeed, a moot point and no case was made out for the change in the explanations given by the members from tha opposite side.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S LETTERS.

The Finance Member then read out to the House two letters bearing on the subject from the Accountant General, Bombay. The Accountant General had, on the authority of the Government of India, asked the Bombay Government to adjust their accounts in a way so as to show the pay of Major Pogson as a non-votable item.

WANTED MORE INFORMATION.

The Hon. the President held that the House was entitled to assert its privilege if it could be asserted in a matter of tha kind. The President then asked the Government members again to refer to the files of correspondence and supply the House with more information of the case. The President reserved his ruling for the next day.

The censure motion was further supported by Messrs. R. S. Asavale, V. A. Surve (Ratnagiri) and N. R. Gunjal (Poona.)

The censure motion was still under consideration when the House rose for the day.

From Wednesday onwards the council will met at 1-30 p.m. and will rise at 6-30 p.m., the change being due to the late sunset.

INCOMPATIBLE WITH INDEPENDENCE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY REJECTED

SARWAT MINISTRY RESIGNS

LONDON, March 5

Rugby.—Sarwat Pasha last night informed Lord Lloyd, the High Commissioner for Egypt, that his Cabinet had found the draft Anglo-Egyptian treaty which he and Sir Austen Chamberlain had negotiated inacceptable on the grounds that it was incompatible with Egyptian independence and recognised the right of the British Government to maintain troops in Egypt. Sarwat subsequently offered his resignation to the King but it is understood this has not yet been officially accepted.

The Egyptian coalition Government is largely composed of the members of the Wafd. Negotiations leading to the drafting of the proposed treaty now rejected, began with the informal conversations conducted with the approval of the late Zaghlul Pasha in London. These crystallised into formal negotiations three months later when Sarwat and Sir Austen Chamberlain laid down the lines of a treaty of alliance discussions of the details being continued in Cairo. All the relevant papers will shortly be presented to the British Parliament.

It is understood that in their attempt to meet the Egyptian demands the British Government have been both generous and conciliatory, but the fact that the rejection of the treaty is based on the question of British troops in Egypt. indicates that the lessons of the past have not been learned and that the Egyptian political sense he not advanced sufficiently to appreciate the virtues of compromise. It was on the same point that conversations four years ago between Zaghlul and Ramsay Macdonald, the then Labour Premier and Foreign Secretary broke down. Mr. Macdonald at that time, as explained by him in a despatch to Lord Allenby, pointed out to Zaghlul that the security of the communications of the British Empire in Egypt remained "vital British interest and that the absolute certainty that the Suez Canal will remain open in peace and war for the free passage of British ships is the foundation on which the entire defensive strategy of the British Empire rests." He added that no British Government could "divest itself wholly even in favour of an ally of its interest in guarding a vital link in British communications."

"TIMES" ON THE SITUTION.

Commenting on the situation the "Times" says "Inspite of their failure which may be only temporary, the negotiations mark a very important advance in in Anglo-Egyptian relations. The British Government has shown what it is prepared to concede, what interests it regards as vital and on what conditions it is prepared to co-operate as an ally with the Kingdom of Egypt. On the other side Sarwat Pasha after having had the courage to initiate the negotiations has shown that a patriotic Egyptian statesman can arrive at an agreement with the British Government by which the independence of his country is fully recognised as are the most vital interests of the British Empire The "Times" mentions that there is good reason to believe that Zaghlul was fully acquainted with and approved of the Parliamentary conversations between Sarwat Pasha and Sir Austen Chamberlain during King Fuad's visit to this country and that whatever his diplomatic mistakes in 1924, he was no opponent of the alliance which was the subject of the recent negotiations.— B. O. W.

NEW DRAFT TREATY REJECTED.

BRITISH MILITARY OCCUPATION THE STUMBLING BLOCK

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Cairo.—It is understood that the Egyptian Cabinet replied to Lord Lloyd that the treaty terms were unacceptable, as they were incompatible with the independence of Egypt. They contended that the terms implied the right of Great Britain to occupy Egypt which the Cabinet was unable to admit.

(Later).—Sarwat Pasha's Ministry has resigned. Sarwat Pasha before resigning, informed Lord Lloyd that Government had rejected the terms of the new Treaty with Great Britain.

Since the conversations in the summer in London with Sir A. Chamberlain, Sarwat Pasha had been trying to obtain sufficient support to withstand the extreme Nationalist attack which he undoubtedly anticipated against some of the clauses of the proposed Treaty, especially that of the British military occupation for a further period of ten years, which is generally regarded as the main stumbling block. Many were of opinion that Sarwat Pasha was playing for time in protracting the conversations through Lord Lloyd, and was hoping to return to London in an endeavour to seek further concessions from Sir A. Chamberlain.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 6

Cairo.—Sarwat Pasha has declined the King's request to reconsider his resignation, but he has agreed to carry on pending the formation of a new ministry. The Wafd leader, Nahas Pasha, has unofficially intimated his unwillingness to Assume premiership in the present circumstances. The press accepts the situation calmly.—Reuter.

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LORD SINHA DEAD.

(Continued from page 7.)

owing to the phenomenal prestige and reputation he had gained as an able, painstaking and brilliant advocate. It is no wonder that the Government of India appointed him in the year 1903 as Standing Counsel, and there was no other advocate, Indian or European, who was so qualified by reason of his practice, position and influence as Lord Sinha was to hold the place with distinction and credit. Three years after, he was appointed as acting Advocate-General and in 1908, he was made permanent in the office, the first time that an Indian had been chosen for that responsible Post. By this time Lord Sinha had become the undisputed leader of the bar and his sociability, amicable disposition and fine temper enabled him to occupy a high social position in the Indian and European society of Calcutta.

VIEWS ON INDIAN POLITICS.

His energies were so greatly concentrated on his professional duties that he found little time to bestow on the pursuit of politics. Lord Sinha was an active observer of current events, a close student of public affairs who, however, owing to absorption in legal work, stored methodically his impressions and conclusions in his well-filled brain, to be drawn out in future, when the occasion for it rose. An Indian of his position, learning and tradition could not manage to be oblivious of his surroundings, and of the new impulses stirring the soul of India. But, with his habitual practice of careful sifting of evidence and impartial weighing of arguments, he always tested the aspirations of his country-men with a view to see whether they were practical, reasonable and sound. He never allowed his impulses to get the better of his judgment, but, at the same time, his robust patriotism never degenerated into mendicancy. His natural reserve and modesty combined with his solid worth were hardly calculated to push him into prominence, and he always chose to remain a follower. In 1896, however, when he was thirty-three years old, he took part in the Calcutta Congress and moved a resolution recording the opinion of the Congress that it was desirable that in future no Indian Prince or Chief should be deposed on the ground of mal-administration or misconduct until the fact of such mal-administration or misconduct should have been established to the satisfaction of a public tribunal which shall command the confidence alike of Government and of the Indian Princes and Chiefs. Like many other resolutions of the Congress, this recommendation has remained to this day a pious desire on the part of the better mind of India, which has been adopted only in rare cases, though it is but proper to add that, like many of them, this suggestion will very likely be adopted at no distant time. Nor were his opinions on such question as the causes of unrest in India, the Bengal partition, industrial depression, acute poverty, very different from those of his countrymen, though he expressed them in public only after his first brief spell of office. He claimed the demand of Indians to govern their own country as a matter of right and not either as a concession or reward of loyalty. He considered Lord Curzon's partition of Bengal was a mistake, particularly in the manner in which it was carried out and held the view that the great soreness produced in Bengal by that measure was not likely to subsdie for a long time. Sinha continued to be a warm and strenuous advocate of a forward industrial policy, and one of the potent causes of unrest, in his view, was the feeling of helplessness in regard to the protection of nascent industries.

A PERIOD OF UNREST.

The period of Indian unrest between 1906 and 1909 was one of great anxiety and strain and it was felt that unless liberal measures were adopted to admit Indians to responsible association with Government, the country would be brought to the brink of an irretrievable disaster. It was a gracious act of Providence that during those troublous times England and India had the rare fortune of having honest John as the Secretary of State for India, because it was his rare political acumen, broad human sympathies, intrepid insight into the necessities of the hour and clear and bold conception of remedial measures that saved the situation, diverted Indian public activities into safe channels and provided opportunities for Indians to place their grievances before the authorities in a responsible manner. It was to his wise forethought and righteous resolve to redeem the pledges of Queen Victoria that India owes the inauguration of a great and valuable experiment—the admission of Indians into Indian Executive Councils—which at that time created a sensation in England, astonished the Anglo-Indian world and was welcomed with rapturous enthusiasm in India.

PROPOSAL HELD UP FOR A TIME.

How intimately the quesiton was bound up with the personal aspect has not been realised by the public. What would ultimately have happened if there was not a man of commanding position and first-rate ability like Sinha is more than one can assert. Morley has given, in a succinct form the considerations which weighed with the Cabinet: (1) the Viceroy's Council and the India Council were ranged against it; (2) there was the possible risk of an Anglo-Indian fit of wrath and fear; (3) Ripon 'whom nobody will suspect of want of sympathy with Indian hopes and claims', was hostile and so also Elgin and Fowler, mainly on the secrecy argument. It is one of the saddest features of the connection between England and India that fear of opposition, often of the most sordid and outrageous kind, should influence even the most sympathetic and noble of statesmen either to abandon or postpone projects of reform.

THE RESIGNATION.

If his appointment, the various stages of which were followed with such breathless interest in India, gave such unalloyed satisfaction, his resignation after about a year and a half surprised, pained and astonished the public. During his brief tenure, the new reforms of Lords Minto and Morley were introduced and he had a good deal to do with the framing of rules and regulations under the Act. Unfortunately also repressive legislation was also passed, a topic on which naturally Sinha had consistently refused to be drawn out. Earl Minto, however, once stated that he had to appeal to his Law Member when the latter disagreed with a certain measure, and wished to give up office brought him to his view and induced him to remain. Apart from this incident, there was no truth in the wild stories invented to account for the resignation.

RETURN TO THE BAR.

After his re-entry into the profession he regained the predominant position in the Bar which he had held before 1909, and his success was phenomenal. The esteem and respect in which he was held by his countrymen was illustrated when he was elected as President of the Indian National Congress of 1915 held in Bombay, which gave him a royal welcome in December of that year.

CONGRESS ADDRESS.

That address was a model of close reasoning, of arguments ably marshalled, of Indian demands concisely and precisely stated. There was admirable dignity, sincerity and force throughout the performance and if there were no brilliant flashes of rhetoric or humour, there were solid thoughts, and important pronouncements for which his countrymen are beholden to him. The Congress came at the top of deep stirrings of the mind of India, of a formidable wave of democratic feelings which swept over the country. It was a period of intense longing for political progress and realisation of the goal, and the Congress therefore proved to be a landmark in the history of the country. Chimanlal Setalvad moved the formal proposition that Sinha do take the chair and it was seconded by Surendranath Bannerjea and supported by representatives from other Provinces.

FAITH IN THE BRITISH.

An abiding articele of faith of Sinha was the unbroken faith in British character, fair-play and justice. They have brought peace, security, impartial administration of justice and a stable Government, for which India cannot be sufficiently grateful.

It was because he had this steady, firm faith that he was actuated by a robust optimism regarding the ultimate consummation of India's desire to achieve self-government. He ridiculed, as early as 1911, the preposterous interpretation put on the term 'Swaraj' that it meant independence to be attained by the murder of Europeans: and wondered how people could take it to mean other than self-government. It was not only a question of India's right to obtain self-rule, but considerations of the highest expediency to Great Britain and her lasting interest required that India should be happy, prosperous and self-governed.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES."

On the deplorable condition of Indian industries and of her poverty, Sinha had always held very strong views and has always expressed them in strong and emphatic language. He told an interviewer in 1911 that the opinion was widely held in India that without some sort of tariff our industries cannot compete with foreign countries, that this protection was required against England herself and that the feeling of helplessness was one of the causes of unrest. In his Presidential address at the Congress four years afterwards he reiterated these views. "Rich in the resources of nature, India continues to be the poorest country in the civilised world." After quoting the example of Japan, he continued: "In India alone, with the exception of spasmodic efforts, the Government adheres to the exploded 'laissez faire' doctrine that the development of commerce and industry is not within the province of the state." He pleaded that it was high time that this policy was abandoned.

INDIANS AND THE ARMY.

In his Presidential address, Lord Sinha pointed out three matters which, in his opinion, were urgent, Industrial development was one; the position of Indians in the Army was the second of the immediate objects on which Indians had to concentrate their attention. This portion of the address was almost a classic exposition, and there has hardly been an abler or more reasoned presentment of the case. The reader who desires to inform himself in full of what was said should be referred to the addreess, but it would suffice for present purposes to state that the desired change of policy in these directions:

1st. We ask for the right enlist in the regular army, irrespective of race or Province of origin, but subject only to prescribed tests of physical fitness.

2nd. We ask that the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army should be thrown open to all classes of His Majesty's subjects, subject to fair, reasonable and adequate physical and educational tests. We ask that a military college or colleges should be established in India where proper military training can be received by those of our countrymen who will have the good fortune to receive His Majesty's Commission.

3rd. We ask that all classes of His Majesty's subjects should be allowed to join as volunteers, subject of course again to such rules and regulations as will ensure proper control and discipline, and

4th. We ask that the invidious distinctions under the Arms Act should be removed. This has no real connection with the three previous claims, but I deal with it together with the others as all these disabilities are attempted so to be justified on the same ground of political expediency.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Training in local affairs was the third of the objects emphasised by Sinha. He laid great store by the opportunities which local self-government offered in ameliorating the condition of the masses and he asked therefore that a liberal policy should be followed. Lord Morley's description of the village as the fundamental and indestructible unit of the social system and the importance of making it the starting point of public life appealed to him with great force. In April 1918 he introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council as Member in charge of Local Self-Government a bill in regard to village self-government. The speech was marked by his usual characteristics of lucidity, breadth of view and comprehensive grasp.

BENGAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

In 1917, Sinha accepted the post of Advocate-General and later, consented to be appointed to be member of the Bengal Executive Council. This action on his part created some amount of surplus and those who had decided to their own satisfaction in 1910 that Sinha had resigned his place of Law Member for monetary considerations, were now at their wit's end to account for this step, because it involved a very heavy self-sacrifice on his part. With that notorious inconsistency which often characterises the judgment of the common people, those who vehemently disapproved of his resignation of the Law Membership as unpatriotic, now called his entry to the Bengal Executive Councell as desertion of the popular cause There can be no doubt, however, that his acceptance of office was due to his patriotism and high sense of duty because it was said that he had, in view of pressing invitation from high authorities, expressed himself as willing to serve His Majesty when the time came.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

In the first part of 1917, His Majesty's Government decided to invite an Indian representative to assist the Secretary of State in India at the Imperial War Conference and the choice fell on Sinha and it was universally felt that a better choice could not have been made. It was a remarkable tribute to his great qualities that he should have been asked to go to England for a second time (1918) to serve as India's representative in the Imperial Conferences, and on both these occassions he worked without break, worked incessantly and worked hard on behalf of India. His official duties were responsible and taxing, but he found time to interest prominent English politicians in Indian affairs and kept himself in close touch with the friends of India. During his first visit he stayed with the late Sir William Wedderburn for two days.

INDIAN REFORMS.

Lord Sinha had always fought against undue caution, as he had consistently advocated deliberate ordered march towards the goal. He had no faith in the wait-till-you-are-fit argument or in the grandmotherly wail that as England took centuries to work out her political freedom, therefore India should not be impatient. He was all for profiting by experience and referred to Dr. Johnson's saying: 'Nothing will ever be attempted if all possible objections must be first overcome.' Extreme caution was sometimes as harmful as its opposite.

MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD PROPOSALS.

Soon after the historic document prepared by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford on the question of Indian constitutional reforms was published he gave out his views in England which, for their accuracy, comprehensiveness and clear grasp, may take equal place with the famous interpretation given by Mr. Gokhale on the Minto-Morley reforms in the Madras Congress of 1908. Lord Sinha said:—

While responsible Government is not granted immediately, we have been given the pledge of substantial steps in that direction as soon as possible which I interpret to mean without avoidable delay. The only question is whether the steps recommended are sufficiently substantial or whether they go farther than they ought to be the case at present.

Provision is made for a thorough investigation with a view to further steps after the first ten years and for periodic enquiries thereafter. What we in India have to remember is that we can contribute enormously to such periodic advancement by the co-operation we give in treading this path.

As regards the differences in Principle between the Congress-League scheme and the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals, he further stated:—

I should like to emphasise a little more that the main principles underlying the Report are common to itself and the scheme of the Congress and Muslim League. The Congress-League scheme was put forward at a time when it was not fully realised what precise step was immediately feasible in order to constitute a substantial advance towards responsible government, and the idea of those two important and representative bodies was that the Indian half of the Executive Council being elected by the Legislative Council, and the resolutions of the Legislative Council on all matters, including the Budget provisions, being made binding on the Government, subject to 'veto' by the Govenor for a limited period, would constitute the most convenient half way house on the road to complete responsible government. But they made no provision that these elected members of the Executive should be removeable by or in any way responsible to the body which had elected them. Mr. Montagu and the Viceroy propose better and a real half-way house, because so far as the transferred departments are concerned, the Legislature will exercise complete control over the Ministers in charge. To my mind, the defect in the Congress-League scheme was that it purported to divide the Executive Government and not the subject-matter dealt with by Government as a whole.

On February, 1926, Lord Sinha took his seat in the House of Lords with traditional ceremony. He was sponsored by Lords Islington and Carmichael. Instead of taking an oath he only affirmed. On March 4th the same year Lord Sinha made his maiden speech in the House of Lords in answer to questions of Lord Sydenham regarding the opinion of Provincial Governments on the Montagu-Chelmsford Report:—Lord Sinha took a leading part in assisting Mr. Montagu in piloting in the House of Lords the Government of India Bill which embodied the Montford Reforms. Lord Sinha attended the Peace Conference held in Paris on behalf of India. When the Government of India Act was brought into force Lord Sinha was appointed Governor of Behar and Orissa. The post was, however, not a bed of roses for Lord Sinha and when the N. C. O. movement was at its height the first move was taken by Lord Sinha's Government in Behar. His unenviable position as the first Indian Governor which made impossible by an astute Minister of the Crown surrounded by a hostile band of high I.C.S. dignitaries and European vested interests was easily exploited to show in Congress sitting and soon his Government became the laughing-stock of all by his ludicrous action against the N. C. O. movement. The anti-drink campaign of the latter was fought by a counter-propaganda which emphasized the value of wine both as food and as medicine.

By a circular now known as the Rainy Circular the Government called upon its officials to suppress the anti-drink and other activities of the N. C. O. movement and the officials utilised this new power with so great zeal and vigour that sometimes Government found impossible to justify their action. Soon, however, Lord Sinha found the Governorship of Behar and Orissa an impossible job and his resignation owing to ill-health was announced to take effect from 29th November. H. M. the King sent a message of regret. It was popularly believed that his resignation was due to difference of opinion and insubordination on the part of his European subordinates and a rumour was current that he was sought to be made a scapegoat by being required to arrest Mahatma Gandhi. For several months after his resignation Lord Sinha's health caused considerable anxiety to his fellow-countrymen. The last year of Lord Sinha's life were spent mostly in England where he did most valuable work as member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. But his political views seem to have undergone strange transformation as was evident from the fact that in spite of the strong views of his erstwhile collegues of the Liberal Party like Sir T. B. Sapru, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Chintamani. He strongly opposed the boycott of the Simon Commission.

AN APPEAL TO Y. M. C. A., BOMBAY

With regard to the proposed giving of a suitable reception in Bombay to the three Parsi world cyclists on 18th inst., a correspondent signing himself as "Sports man" writes:—

"I should like to enquire of the Young Men's Christian Association, Bombay, and other young men's associations, as to whether they would lag behind in according a welcome to these youths. Sergeant Bapasola is a member of the Y.M.C.A. Bombay, and as such it is the duty of the members of the Y.M.C.A. to leave no stone unturned to see that thier member, who has shown such indomitable courage and has completed a world tour on a bicycle should be given a fitting reception. It is to be sincerely hoped the Y.M.C.A. will open a fund of its own for a small purse as a token from the Y.M.C.A. itself and merge it in the Central Fund that is being collected by the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League. Sergeant Bapasola and his friends would indeed feel very happy to know that the Y.M.C.A. has acted in the true Christian spirit and has not left racial colour to find way in their action."

STRANGLING OF INDUSTRIES BY HIGHER EXCHANGE.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S APOLOGIA.

(BY VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.)

The old dame of Bori Bunder, like her predecessor Mrs. Partington, has taken up her broom, while labouring with her apologia last Wednesday, to stop the oncoming flood of criticism, against Government's apathy and hostility, towards our industries and agriculture in general, and ur textile industry in particular, as evidenced by their policy of higher rupee xchange, which is at the bottom of the present depression in the trade and agriculture of India.

Sir Pheroze Sethna, presiding at the annual general meeting of the Central Bank, thrashed out the question of the present currency policy of the Indian Government, in a reasoned language, and complained of the state of the Textile Industry.

Sir Pheroze Sethna said:—

"So long as Government continue to look on with indifference on the various disabilities from which it (the textile industry) is suffering, the outlook will continue to be serious. The prosperity of Bombay and the Presidency depends on the well-being of the industry, and the continued depression is therefore a matter of very great concern to every section of the people. It is only a Government wholly out of sympathy with the opinions and interests of the people that could ignore the facts of the situation and continue to allow India to be made a dumping ground for the products of countries enjoying all the advantages of depreciated currencies and inferior labour -conditions."

What is the 'apologia' of the old dame of Bori Bunder?

1. Sir Pheroze belongs to the Boycott Party, and he would hardly let go one more opportunity to attack the Government.

2. That the Government of India, by their spokesman the Viceroy Lord Irwin, assured the Bombay Mill-owners of their "sympathy and goodwill" towards the industry, when he was entertained by the Mill-owners, This is a shabby answer, when one remembers:

a. That 'goowill' and mere "lip" sympathy cannot save the industry from their present plight.

b. That the Government of India—by their financial policy—have dealt a crushing blow to the Indian industries in general and the textile industry in particular, by offering 12-1|2 per cent "subsidy" to the foreign manufactures, by their higher exchange policy.

c. That Sir Pheroze Sethna—who is now lebelled as a Boycottwalla—was praised by the Anglo-Indian journals, as a sane and level-headed businessman, when they had to fight the Non-co-operation Movement.

We want sanity from Anglo-Indian journals, who stoop to the low level of ascribing unworthy motives to our public men, who may not be in their good books at present.

WANTED MERCHANTS' CHAMBER IN AHMEDABAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Ahmedabad is next to Bombay in Bombay Presidency for business purposes. Though Karachi is a port and is a place for big export and import but considering cloth and yarn industry and transactions of grain and cotton, etc., the city of Ahmedabad stands second without any hesitation.

Yet in such a big business city there is not a single body to ventilate the voice of all merchants combined and really it is a matter for great consideration. In Ahmedabad there are various business lines going and there are separate Mahajans for the same such as cloth, chokshi, yarn, kariana, sweetmeat makers, iron merchants and candhis, etc. Thus there are various Mahajans, but there is not a single body like Merchants' Chamber of Commerce for the whole city combined to settle or decide any general business question for the whole city, such as terminal tax, railway freight and business material, municipal taxes, etc.

Therefore it is quite necessary to establish such a Chamber, so that it may take part in all-India general questions such as the Commission appointed for setting rate of hundis in which Ahmedabad has to take part and give opinion. If there be increase in railway freight or any other matter or municipal questions, such a body will be the proper one to lead and declare opinion to the Government or Municipality, etc., and co-operation can be preserved.

In Bombay there are two big mandals and also in Calcutta andMadras which are big business centres.

Hoping Ahmedabad Mahajans will surely consider my humble suggestion.—Yours, etc.,

MOHANLAL N. CHOKSHI.

Chokhsi Bazar, Ahmedabad,
Feb. 26.

Madras, March 2nd. Replying to the debate on the budget Mr. T. E. Moir, Finance Member, congaratulated Sir Basil Blackett and welcomed the abolition of provincial contributions. He declared that the Madras Budget was not a deficit budget in the real sense of the word. He paid a tribute to the enterprise and enthusiasm of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer in connection with Pykara and Mettur Schemes.

SIR H. GOUR'S POLITICAL VIEWS.

IS HE A RESPONSIVIST?

PT. MISRA'S COUNTER-STATEMENT

NEW DELHI, March 1.

Pandit Dwarka Prasad Misra, M.L.A., has issued the following counter-statement to Sir Hari Singh Gour's rejoinder:—

"I have read Sir Hari Singh's rejoinder to my statement with considerable surprise and amusement. I am sure the country in general and our constituents in particular will not fail to note that he has conveniently evaded a reply to my challenge of resigning his seat with me and seeking re-election on the boycott issue. Even after all the thirteen districts of our constituency have declared themselves for boycott and some have expressly asked him to resign, only he can have the unblushing impudence to state that "every thinking man would approve of my action and I know that my constituents who are reasonable men would support my action which time alone will fully justify."

FLINGS AT NON-CO-OPERATION

As regards his flings at non-co-operation and self-determination all that I need say is that they are out of place because Lala Lajpat Rai's resolution was a compromise resolution and it wanted Dr. Gour to vote not as a Swarajist but as a Responsivist. It is prefectly clear that consistently with his original views, which he is so anxious to explain to inappreciative people, he could have supported the boycott resolution as it declared unacceptable only the "present constitution and Scheme of Statutory Commission" and did not prevent any party or individual from helping to appoint a Committee in future if equal status was granted to Indian representatives afterwards. But after his betrayal on the 18th, Sir Hari Singh cannot continue to call himself a Responsivists as he does in his rejoinder, and if I am not misinformed, his party has decided to leave him as severely alone as the Commission itself. In the end I would like to tell my friend that the country has arrived at a stage of its struggle for freedom where it can have no use for politicians who want to run with the hare and hunt with the hound."

BIJAPUR MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—The resignation of Mr. R. B. Gudagunti has created quite a sensation throughout the city of Bijapur and especially in the intelligent circles of the public. Mr. Gudagunti is one of the noble band of energetic men who sincerely strive for honest social service. His life and work as a councillor for the last 5 or 6 years in the Bijapur City Municipality can be summarised as unsullied public service.

This man comes forth with his resignation! It is no small matter—this resignation! It is certainly serious.

The resignation must have been a veritable bombshell to the city fathers at the helm of the Municipal administration. That one amongst them should sit in judgment upon their own doings, and deliver such a judgment as this, must have stunned many of them.

I personally know what efforts the colleagues of Mr. Gudagunti put forth to dissuade him from such a bold and drastic step. He must have serious reasons for such a firm stand and right seriously has he recorded the same in his resignation. He felt a call within an irresistible moral force!

The question of Mr. Gudagunti's resignation has ceased to be a personal question. It has become a public cause. As a public man, he has publicly bid good bye. Has this event no lesson to to teach us? Yes. The new elections are approaching. Let the rate-payers beware.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bijapur, March 1.

DUTY OF BOMBAYITES

Another correspondent signing himself as "A Friend" also writes appealing to Bombayites to give them a rousing welcome, in the following terms:—

"If Mussolini, the Prime Minister of Italy could extend his hand to these three youths and say that "such deeds of heroism and adventure deserve all praise and encouragement," would we Indians not also express our admiration and regard for these youths in somewhat the same language? Shall all that these youths have suffered for these 5 years in crossing the dreary reserts of Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Sinai, and in climbing the mountain ranges of the Alps, cycling through the knee-deep snow and the rocky mountains of America, where it is difficult to find an open space for a firm foot, go unrecognized at the hands of the citizens of Bombay? Shall we not extend to them a warm reception in return for what they have suffered and in return for the wonderful courage and fight they have put up with, and recognise their work by a small token and a small purse?

A MATTER OF PRIDE TO INDIA.

A contemporary in the Far East has said to these youths: "India must remain proud of you and perpetuate your great achievement in a suitable form". We shall wait and see what the leaders of the Parsee Community who have never failed in a good cause do for these young men. We shall also see what the generous-minded public of this cosmopolitan City would do for these tourists.

CONSTIPATION IS THE CAUSE OF MANY AILMENTS

—SAYS THE DOCTOR

A surprisingly large number of the ailments prevalent to day are directly due to constipation, yet constipation is easily recognised and just as easily cured. The first essential is a remedy that is free from harmful or habit forming drugs —a remedy that will strengthen the bowels—and it would be impossible to suggest anything more suitable than

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INDIANS IN KISMAYU.

HARDSHIPS UNDER ITALIAN RULE.

VEXATIOUS AND HIGH-HANDED TREATMENT.

(BY AN INDIAN COLONIST.)

One of the greatest political leader of Italy once addressing the members of the Italian Assembly said, "Gentlemen, you are sitting here at my mercy and my favour" and how far this spirit has been carried out abroad is evident from few examples that are given below.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL METHOD

Kismayu was and remained a part and parcel of Kenya Colony and as such under British Control until 1925 when that particular portion was ceded to Italy when Indians resident in Kismayu and other adjoining places were assured that their position and interests there would not be infringed by Italy. Strange enough Mussoloni's highhanded policy has taken deep roots there. One Indian meerhant named Mohamedali Ibrahimji Adamji of Kismayu had been on the 15th January last to the Collectorate's office to get a trade license. After he had finished his work he was going to his shop when he was immediately called by the Collectorate's clerk back and he went back to that office. His name was taken down by an European, who afterwards turned out to be the Secretary to His Excellency the (Italian) Governor of the place. On the next day he was sent for by the Resident Commissioner, then by the Superintendent of Police and then by other officers and every one of these officers demanded from him an explanation as to why he had not saluted His Excellency the Governor when he (Mohamedali) had been to the Collectorate's office for the purpose of taking out the trade license. Mr. Mohamedali replied that as he had not seen the Governor, naturally he could not salute.

Here it is necessary to state that from the Collectorate's office the Government House where the Governor had put up is one hundred and fifty feet away and the officers who demanded explanation from Mr. Mohamedali did not think even that no man could see the Governor in his premises at such a long distance.

MR. MOHAMEDALI DEPORTED.

After the Governor had reached Magdico, the capital, orders from the Governor were received by the Commissioner of the place for the deportation of Mr. Mohamedali. When Mr. Mohamedali requested the local authorities to explain to him the reasons for his deportation he was informed that when he had been to the Collectorate's office he had not saluted the Governor. Mr. Mohamedali replied that he had not seen the Governor and therefore it was not his fault, but he was not heard on the matter at all. As a result he had to leave Kismayu the next day and he is now in Mombasa. He has placed the matter in the hands of the Indian Association, Mombasa, and the Association has despatched long cables giving full particulars about Mr. Mohamedali's case to Secretary of State for the Colonies, Secretary of State for India; also to His Excellency the Viceroy.

BARBAROUS PUNISHMENTS.

Mr. Mohamedali's forefathers have been trading in Kismayu since 1878 and he himself has been there since 1896. He has ten children, most of them minors and family. Leaving his whole family he has been compelled to come to Mombasa and he could not re-enter Kismayu unless the Governor of the place has been persuaded by the Italian Government from Italy to do so. Mr. Mohamedali's is not the only case. Several other cases have come to pass. An Indian was driving his motor lorry and there was a passenger in the lorry. No sooner the lorry approached the Government House, it is stated, the Driver along with the passenger and teh boy (native) in the lorry came down and saluted the Governor. But salute was not considered sufficient and the next day the driver was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and the boy was sentenced to 8 days' imprisonment and the owner of the Lorry who was not at all present there was fined one thousand Liras (the currency of the Country.)

In these circumstances it is necessary that all institutions in India should take up this matter immediately very seriously and no time should be lost in making representations to the Imperial Government in London.

Mr. Mohamedali Ibrahimji Adamji of Kismayu has issued the following statement regarding the incident:—

We are in Kismayu for the last fifty years (since 1296 Mohamedan year). My age is now 42 years. I was ten years old when I came to Kismayu. On 30th June 1925 Kismayu was handed over to Italy on L.L. 1926. Capt. R. Dick was appointed Consul. The Consulate was closed at the end of September 1927.

SALAAMING DECREE.

In July 1925 a decree was issued that all should salute to:—

(a) The Resident (2) The Commissioner, (3) The Secretary (4) The Commander.

The Governor came to Kismayu Jan. 11, 1928. We had no official information. On 12-1-28 the Resident called us to see the Governor. I being sick could not go. The people who went there, while entering the room where the Governor was sitting, were instructed by the Commissioner to salute the Governor according to the Roman Custom. On or about 15th January at about 5 p.m. I went to the clerk (Saidali) in order to get the license previously applied for and having obtained same, I left for my house. I had gone about fifty feet when Mr. Stephens (Inspector) shouted "Mohamedali Ibrahim" and I turned my face and he gave signal that I could go. At that time there was one European with him but not the Governor. I did not know why I was shouted.

Same night at about 9 p.m. Police Askari called from the shop of Taibji Essaji and I went with him to Somali Sergent who asked me why I did not salute the Governor and I said that I had not seen him and on this he asked me to see the European Police Inspector at 6 p.m. The next day accordingly I went and saw the Inspector who asked me why I had not saluted the Governor and I replied that I had seen him and that if I had seen him I would certainly have saluted him because Salaam does not cost anything. At about 7-30 a.m. same day Ebrahim Mohamedali took me to the Commissioner where the Superintendent of Police was also present. I was asked why I had not saluted and I repeated my réply given to the Police Inspector. The Inspector of Police called me on Jan. 31 and Mulla Taibji Essaji and we went there and found Mr. Ebrahim Mohamedali standing. The Inspector explained to me verbally that I was to leave the country by the first boat for not saluting the Governor and the first boat therefore being on 9th February I sailed for Mombasa.

On or about 15th January Abdulali Gulamhussein's Motor Lorry was coming from Gobven. The driver was one named Ali and Taherali an Indian was a passenger. The lorry was entering the town and the Governor was coming from the direction of the town. He was on foot. The Lorry driver seeing the Governor stopped the Lorry on the road side, all the occupants in the Lorry came down and saluted the Governor. But before the Governor had passed completely out of sight the occupants got into the lorry and started. The Lorry had hardly gone 75 to 80 feet when an Askari (Police) from the Governor came from behind, stopped the Lorry in the middle of the road and arrested the driver. The driver was sent to Magdischio by Government Lorry. The stopped Lorry had to be removed by another driver. The Driver has been sentenced. Later on Taherali was arrested and sentenced to ten days rigorous imprisonment. And Abdulali Gulamhussein the owner of the Lorry who was not present there was fined one thousand Liras (Sh. 225[-). It was also ordered that Lorry should not be used for one month.

It may seem funny to some people that the stronger we get the more loudly we proclaim the inability of the

Bombay Chronicle

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RAID ON WORKERS' UNION

PIETERMARITZBURG, March 5.

Europeans yesterday raided the offices of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union in the village of Wsenen and destroyed papers and furniture. Two officials of the Union were manhandled.—Reuter.

London.—The Foreign Office announces that R. G. Vansittart has been appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State in succession to J. D. Gregory.—Reuter.

Energy

"The longer I live the more I am certain that the great difference between men, between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant, is energy—invincible determination, a purpose once fixed and then death or victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in this world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two-legged creature a man without it."

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ADVENTURE AND DOMINION

(Continued from page 6.)

officer, the very picture of cringing submissiveness. But, after leaving the room, he is as different from his former self as a counsel in court from a counsel at a concert, a sea-captain at a club dinner from a sea-captain on his quarter-deck. Then he will discover that the English are not brave, nor clever, nor generous, nor civilised, nor anything but surpassing rogues; that every official takes bribes, that their manners are utterly offensive, and that they are rank infidels. Then he will descant complacently upon the probability of a General Bartholomew's Day in the East, and look forward to the hour when enlightened Young India will arise and drive the 'foul invader' from the land. Then he will submit his political opinions nakedly, that India should be wrested from the Company and given to the Queen, or taken from the Queen and given to the French. If the Indian has been a European traveller, so much the worse for you. He has blushed to own (explaining, however, conquest by bribery,) that 50,000 Englishmen hold 150 million of his compatriots in thrall; and, for aught you know, republicanism may have become his idol. He has lost all fear of the white face, and having been accustomed to unburden his mind in 'The land where, girt by friend or foe, a man may say the thing he will', he pursues the same course in other lands WHERE IT IS EXCEEDINGLY MISPLACED. His doctrines of liberty and equality he applies to you personally and practically, by not rising when you enter or leave the room.....by turning away when you address him; in fact, by a variety of similar small affronts.....Woe to the unhappy Englishman, pasha or private soldier, who must serve an Eastern lord! Worst of all if the master be an Indian, who, hating all Europeans, adds an especial spite to Oriental coarseness, treachery and tyranny.....I am convinced that the natives of India cannot respect a European who mixes with them familiarly.....The 'imbelles Indi' are still, with a few exceptions, the Rajputs for instance, a cowardly and slavish people, who would raise themselves by depreciating those SUPERIOR TO THEM IN THE SCALE OF CREATION."

THE BRITISH IMPERIALIST.

There is a lot more of the same objectionable invective and arrogant assumption, and "the honoured name of the late Sir Henry Elliott" is adduced in support. In outward decency we have advanced since 1855; for few would now quote, as does Burton, such raw stuff as Elliott wrote in his preface to the biographical index of "The Historians of Mohameddan India." Here is one of these gems, relating to bombastic Babus and other such political ranters:

"These idle vapourers should learn that the sacred spark of patriotism is exotic here, and can never fall on a mire that can explode. For history will show them that certain PECULIARITIES OF PHYSICAL AS WELL AS MORAL ORGANISATION, neither to be strengthened by diet nor improved by education, have hitherto prevented their ever-attempting a national independence: which will continue to exist to them but as a name, and as an offscouring of college declamations."

One can imagine the noble and gallant writer going goggle-eyed and purple as he penned this vile gloat of "victors over vanquished"; but, strange to say, one cannot at all imagine Burton endorsing it. Yet he did; and why? Because, despite many evidences of comprehension, of fairplay, and liberality, he remained the British imperialist.

The man was, for all that, a mixture. He regarded the Englishman as the embodied conquistador and superman, and bases his conclusions on such transitory characteristics as tight pantaloons and reckless demeanour. On the other hand he was blunt and frank in denouncing certain methods of governing. In 1851 he submitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company some remarks on the subject of Anglo-Indian misrule, to his own subsequent detriment. On the other hand in 1855 he approves of the then Pasha of Egypt keeping the Egyptians from travelling abroad, by means of a passport system whose rigours were such that (he says) "Strangers know absolutely nothing of what unfortunate natives must endure." "We, on the other hand, in India", he continues, "allow a freedom of emigration, in my humble opinion highly injurious to us." He considers the rigorous passport system, lasting from the European revolutionary period 1848-49 to his day, a good thing; but he objected to the fee of five shillings charged by the British Consul at Alexandria for a certificate of identity!

Certainly we have (as might be expected) made some advance in attitude and expression, if not in policy and principle, since 1855. While saying this, we are given pause by a reflection on the number of English officials, and their friends, who to-day still think that an "authoritative voice and broken Hindustani" best impose English rule on the people of India.

MANY SIDED ACTIVITY.

It is a more fundamental matter of Burton's life and views that concerns us in this estimate. It is generally held that a great deal of his activity emanated from his love of adventure and a restless nature. His appointment as assistant in the Survey of Sind satisfied this side of his temperament; but it also enabled him to develop that work which he undertook on all his travels: the furtherance of plans for English penetration and domination. The seven years' work in India was not marked merely by wondrous linguistics and curious researches in falconry. It produced reports to Government on Sind and works on races and typography which materially contributed to the full and final conquest of the country. The desire to penetrate Arabia was not wholly a matter of curiosity or adventure. He planned to cross the great Eastern wilderness to Muscat, and to educate the English authorities in geographical and other facts about parts previously untrodden by white feet. Such efforts were followed in most cases by penetration and another patch of red on the map. That Arabia is still comparatively unpenetrated may not be entirely unconnected with the fact that Burton was unable to carry out his plan of crossing the country in disguise. He carried out only the first part of the plan, the journey to Al-Madinah and Mecca, and his disclosures formed no small contribution to the forces that in 1914 brought the Hijaz under effective British control.

The Indian Government had long desired Somaliland to be explored. Burton took a small expedition there. He journeyed into the interior as far as Harar. Lady Burton was right in saying that he assisted the English and the Italians in their later conquests by his expedition of 1854. It is pathetic to read that the local seers had predicted the decline and fall of the country as the result of admitting strange explorers. Although much is made of his audacity and courage in visiting the Amir, the inhabitants were no man's fools and threatened violence, suspecting his objects. Nevertheless he organised another expedition, which was resisted in force, and he was wounded. Next year he was "at it again", this time in Zanzibar. Then the Foreign Office sent him out to investigate Equatorial Africa. Burton discovered Lake Tanganyika and Speke Lake Victoria Nyanza, or Ukerewe as the Arabs called it. This expedition was of course the pre-runner, and it was also the incentive, to the expeditions—civil and military—which have painted Africa red. Burton is occasionally credited with being the pioneer of Eritrea and British Somaliland, Kenya, the Gold Coast and Nigeria for his expeditions included one to the Coast, Dahomey and the Bight of Benin.

To the imperialist this is a matter for praise and approbation, of course. To the few imperfectly surveyed and explored lands of the world it should be a warning to keep English geographers outside, and other geographers too if possible.

BELGAUM SAUNDATTI BRANCH LINE.

WANTED STATION AT YELLAMMA.

(BY R. R. D.)

The M. S. M. Railway Company has already surveyed the tract from Belgaum to Hubli via Saundatti and sanctioned an 82 mile branch line. As it is, the Yellamma Hill is not to be made a station while Saundatti is to be made one. But Saundatti is about five miles from the hill which will inconvenience the pilgrims. The total number of pilgrims visiting the place annually is 125,000. It is likely to be doubled if the railway is carried to the foot of the hill. Moreover those five miles are very important as it is a very rich tract and almost half the produce and commerce of the Parasgad Taluka belongs to these eastern villages. A representation with 5000 signatures has been already sent to the Railway authorities on 23-11-27. This scheme has been strongly supported by the Collectors of Dharwar and Belgaum, by the President D.L.B., by the Mamlatdar of Parasgad, the President, Saundatti Municipality, the President, Railway Mandal, Mr. D. V. Belvi, M.L.A., The Commissioner of the Southern Division had convened a meeting of all the gentlemen, Rao Bahadurs Kambli and Angadi and Rao Saheb Angal. They have all agreed that if the scheme does not cost more than Rs. 82 lakhs on the whole there will be a station for Yellamma Temple.

But such a mere pious promise is of no avail. The cost of the five mile railway would be at the most about six lakhs. Why then should the Railway grudge to spend so much of which the fruit will be enormous. Or let the Railway follow the procedure followed by the Barsi Light Railway while opening the Pandharpur section and tax the pilgrims themselves and then gradually return the money to the Pilgrim Committee. But at any rate there ought to be a line and that via Yellamma Temple.

A MOMENTOUS OPPORTUNITY

On the 12th of March 1926 the Amritdhara Silver Jubilee was celebrated with great eclat. Different functions were presided over by late Hakim Ajmal Khan of Delhi, Raja Narindra Nath, Mahatma Hansraj, Hon. Sir Abdul Kadir, Lt. Dr. Maharaj Kishan and Principal Shiv Dyal, M. A. It was so grand, glorious, stately and dignified that it was remarked by the press to have become

AN HISTORICAL EVENT

of Lahore and it has been suggested to commemorate it year by year. For the general public, therefore, Concession in prices is announced for the 12th of March viz:—Amritdhara and its compounds to be sold on ¾ the usual price and all other medicines and books on half the price. Below is given a list of some of the.

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NEW IMPOSITION OF TAXES IN JAIPUR STATE.

BOMBAY MARWARIS' PROTEST

A meeting of the Marwari citizens of Bombay was held at Naviwadi in Hardwarimul Shinghania's Building to protest against the imposition of new customs taxes by the Thakurs of Shekhawati in Jaipur State under the presidentship of Sheth Kedarmulji Ladhia, owner of the firm of Messrs. Gulabray Kedarmull.

The meeting passed resolutions protesting against the unwelcome imposition of customs duties and requested the Thakurs and Rajas to discontinue the same immediately. The meeting also appeals to all the residents of the Shekhawati to oppose the imposition by every constitutional means and to refuse to pay the duty.

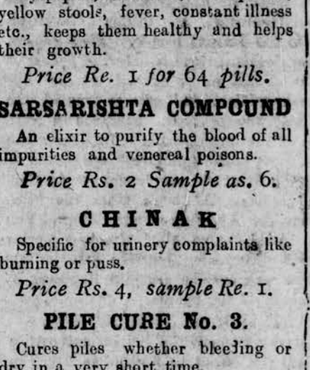
A deputation from Bombay will proceed to Shekawati to represent the matter properly.

WRIGHT'S AEROPLANE

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTIONS' EFFORTS TO WIN IT BACK

LONDON, March 4.

Washington.—The Smithsonian Institution (which is an American equivalent of British Museum) is making strong efforts to win back the Wright's aeroplane. The Secretary offers to change the label affixed to the Langley model which describes it as the first machine capable of flight to "original Langley flying machine of 1903 restored" on condition that Orville Wright will deposit his original machine "where it has always been wanted, and where it will have a position of honour and the label will state that it is the first heavier-than-air craft in the history of the world to accomplish a sustained free flight under its own power carrying a man." The London "Sunday Times" says that Wright's machine is at present in the South Kensington Museum dismantled. —Reuter's Special.



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BEWARE KARNATAK.

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—In publishing this letter, I know I am taking a strong step but I also know that it is the right step. I know many friends will misunderstand me but one has to run that risk.

I have definite information to the effect that some attempt is being made to organise a deputation of Karnatakas for waiting upon the Simon Commission for the sole purpose of representing to it the case for unification. I fear some officials like Mr. V. H. Naik, Collector of Bijapur, are taking interest in it. He is a lover of Karnatak, eloquent and persuasive and would have served Karnatak better if he were a non-official.

It is a tempting proposal. All those who love Karnatak and who have made the cause of unification their own are likely to feel that there is no wrong in such a step. And it is exactly this mentality that is being taken advantage of or to use a strong word, even being exploited by the organisers of this deputation. But I say beware.

There is no doubt that the organisers are acting with the best of motives. Their love of Karnatak cannot be questioned. But I think that they are misguided, they feel more for Karnatak than for India and that their sentiment for Karnatak outruns their thought and discretion. Therefore, their proposal to send a deputation is misconceived, ill-advised, unnecessary and absolutely out of place.

I claim to love Karnatak as much as the organisers and claim to have worked humbly in the cause of Unification as much as, if not more, than, they have done. I claim also to have bestowed some thought on the problem of Unification. But with all that I think that Karnatak should not bend its knee suppliantly now. Let it not be said to the eternal discredit of Karnatak that she bowed to the Simon show which strutted about to the lasting shame of India and of England.

Karnatak should not bend because it need not. In spite of the arguments of my friends I have maintained long before the Commission was talked of that the redistribution of provinces is not a subject for which we need go to the Commission. Because Section 52 (a) of the Reform Act of 1919, clearly says that "The Governor General in Council may, after obtaining an expression of opinion from the Local Government and the Local Legislature affected.....constitute a Governor's province or may place part of Governor's province under the Administration of a Deputy Governor".

So the Governor General is quite competent to do everything for Karnatak Unification. It was in accordance with these powers that a Committee was formed as regards the separation of Orissa. It was under this statute that Dr. U. Ramarao, Sir Shankaran-Nair, Sjt. Ramdas Pantulu and others brought resolutions in the Council of State and the Assembly. Never even once did the Government say that it was not competent to decide these things. It always said that the requisite conditions for redistribution were not there.

So the battle for redistribution of provinces is to be fought on the floors of the Councils and the Assembly backed by a strong agitation among the people and not by begging it of a Commission. The "Times of India," which is many times the voice of the Government, said when writing about redistribution of provinces in last July that the Commission was not at all likely to go into the matter as the main lines had been already laid down.

An attempt similar to that which is being made now, was made to take a deputation on behalf of the Karnatak Vidya Vardhak Sangh of Dharwar which is purely a literary and cultural Association. But those who attempted had the good sense to drop the proposal when requested to do so on behalf of the public. I hope the organisers in this case also will do the same.

Irrespective of personalities it is better that Karnatak should follow the lead given already by the Assembly and by announcements of boycott by even such men as Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli and Rao Saheb P. G. Halkatti.—Yours &c.,

R. P. DIWAKAR.

Dharwar,
Dated, March 2.

"MAYOISM" IN EXCELSIS.

"MOTHER INDIA" GOING STRONG.

STAGED AS ONE ACT PLAY.

DUTY OF INDIAN NATIONALISTS.

The Washington correspondent of "Forward" writes under date Jan. 12 as follows:—

Great Britain used every weapon to win the World War against Germany. The famous book "The Secrets of Crewe House" which gives some facts about the way Britain handled the weapon of "International Propaganda" against Germany, should be read by all Indian statesmen, to get an adequate idea of what might be done against India, in the field of international propaganda, if Britain decide to use the most deadly weapon. During the World War, anti-German propaganda was carried on in all parts of the world, and most deliberate and abominable lies were spread to create a feeling of aversion against the German people. Such stories, as the Germans were boiling the bodies of the dead soldiers to extract grease the German soldiers and officers treated the Belgian women most barbarously were some of the propaganda. In American cities, most hideous pictures were posted to rouse the American people against the German nation. Although after the War, responsible Americans and Englishmen have denied the so-called atrocious stories regarding Germany, but the evil effects of such propaganda are still lingering in the minds of the people.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

The very moment the British authorities felt that the movement for Indian Freedom has become internationally known and at least a few of internationally minded and far-sighted Indians have begun the work of creating public opinion in other lands in favour of self-determination of India, they (British statesmen) adopted a policy of carrying on anti-Indian propaganda on an international scale. The British authorities are very careful to adopt a policy which would be most effective and at the same time they themselves will not be in the fore-ground. They have chosen primarily to use foreign aid in carrying on anti-Indian propaganda. To characterise this method. I shall quote the opinion of a veteran American journalist who told me that "it is quite apparent that the British have secured American support to do their dirty work."

MISS MAYO'S LECTURE-TOUR.

It is well for the Indian people to remember, that Miss Katharine Mayo and her supporters are not content with the publication of "Mother India." Miss Mayo has begun her lecture-tour and only last week she spoke in Philadelphia before a very select audience on her "Mother India". Thus is a very effective means to secure wider circulation of her book and to impress upon American people the inability of the Indian people to govern themselves and to spread the glory of British rule in India. The average American is very anxious to hear that the people of India or any other Asian country are "inferior heathens." They are willing to believe anything which would confirm their own pre-conceived notions, acquired through various forms of perjudices. The other day one American lady—and there are thousands of them and new ones are now being converted—told me about the awful Indian people and mentioned "Mother India" by Miss Mayo. When I asked her to read some other books on the subject of India, she said "I do not want to read any other book on India, nor do I wish anybody speak, to me about India because I believe Miss Mayo is right."

STAGING OF "MOTHER INDIA."

In Washington I find that "Mother India" is being circulated among the people of all classes and even among the wives of certain Senators. One Senator's wife who has some knowledge of Indian history, philosophy and British rule in Ireland, told me that it is distressing to see that such a book as "Mother India" is being circulated in America. She regretted that the book was written by an American woman.

I was told that an English lady residing at the Head-quarters of a very important women's organization in Washington is spreading the book "Mother India", among the members. But the most astounding thing that is causing me to write this article is that the most objectionable phases of "Mother India" of Miss Mayo, have now been used as an One Act Play entitled "India" and this is being played in Washington, D. C. in connection with the Keith's Theatre. The enclosed extract from the programme will give an exact idea of the play:—

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE.

WASHINGTON D. C.

Jenie Jacobs Presents
NAZIMOVA
In "India"
A New Playlet by Edgar Allan Woolf & Fanny Hartz Friend.

Nepal	Paul Doucet
Roati	Isabelle Hill
Lotis	Nazimova

Scene—The Interior Court of Nepal's Home in India
Directed by Mr. Woolf
Scenery and costumes designed by Natalie Hammond
Madame Nazimova's costume from Francilion, New York.

MAIN FEATURES OF THE PLAY.

Three points were brought out prominently in this play:—I. The Indian people, especially the untouchables, of India and Indian nobility, were receiving the Prince of Wales during his visit. 2. An Indian nobleman of Bengal, an influential member of the Court of Nepal, was bearing his wife who was one of his several wives. 3. The Indian nobleman announced that he would marry off his daughter when she was nine years of age so that she would come under the control of her husband. When the mother protested against such early marriage, he reminded her that he married her at nine, having bought her for a handful of coins, and he maintains her "only for her body". From the beginning to the end of the play nearly all objectionable points and untruths of Miss Mayo's "Mother India," were introduced. The performance was the most disgusting thing and the worst anti-Indian propaganda I have seen in recent years. The most significant fact about this anti-Indian propaganda is that it will be shown in every city of the United States where there are Keith Theatres. By this means anti-Indian propaganda will be presented before millions of people of all classes in all parts of the United States, who may not read Miss Mayo's book. Through a play and through the stage an idea can be most effectively spread. This fact is fully understood by the British authorities who sometime ago stopped such plays as Ananda Math, Pratap Aditya, Mir Kashim and others from being performed on Bengali stages. I shall not be surprise if the British and the Americans interested in spreading anti-Indian propaganda make moving pictures based upon Miss Mayo's book, in which case it will be not only for American consumption but for world consumption, as may American film concerns have arrangements for interchange of films in other parts of the world.

A REFERENCE BOOK.

Miss Mayo's "Mother India" is being used and recommended by many American and British scholars as the reference book on India. Only day before yesterday when I was in the Library of Congress looking over the new books, I came across a book entitled "India and The West" (A Study In Co-operation)" by Mr. F. S. Marvin. Sometime I shall try to review the book, but I wish to point out these facts:—Mr. Marvin was connected with the League of Nations Union in London and was in India from the end of October 1925 to the beginning of the following May. He, according to his own words, lectured and exhibited a "film illustrating the history of the League of Nations" before universities and more popular audiences of some fifty and sixty thousand people both in Ceylon and all over India.

Mr. Marvin's book has received notice from all the important papers of America as it is put forward in America by Longmans Green and Co. The book may seem to many as very inoffensive and even liberal in its view point; but the author lists Miss Mayo's "Mother India" as one of the dozen books on India he has mentioned in the bibliography. Mr. Marvin begins his book with the following passage of the Mahabharata:—

"This holy mystery I declare unto you
There is nothing nobler than humanity."

But he closes his book with the recommendation of Miss Katharine Mayo's "Mother India", as a reference book with this comment that "Miss Mayo, though giving far too gloomy a gneral view, states first the first time frankly, terrible facts which Indian reformers cannot ignore." Thus we find that a man connected with the League of Nations Union of London, through the Longmans Green and Co., has begun the subtle propaganda against India by recommending "Mother India" as the gospel, which for the first time told truth regarding India.

INFLUENCING WORLD OPINION.

Let me emphasise the point, that discrediting Indian aspirations before the world is the foremost programme of the British Government and that section of the British public which does not want to submit to India's demands for Self-rule. It is nothing new for the British. They spread the propaganda against the Turks as "unspeakable Turks", against the French, especially Napoleon as a barbarous people, against the Russians as "the Bear that walks on two legs", against the Germans as "the Huns", against the Japanese as the Huns of Asia", etc. and against the Irish as "the shiftless, characterless Irish", etc.

Great Britain sees that Indians are beginning to act internationally, by talking about co-operating with China and refusing to accept the British policy against China, Turkey, Russia; India participating in the Congress of the Oppressed Nationalities, Pan-Asian Congress, celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Soviet Republic and other affairs of international significance. Great Britain knows that she keeps India under subjection not merely through her military and naval power, but through the support of other Powers and international public opinion. British-inspired anti-Indian propaganda will grow with the increasing international consciousness of the Indian nationalists. Realising this fact, the time has come for the Indian nationalists to set their own house in order and to take steps for vigorous and effective participation.—"Forward".

G. I. P. AND PASSENGERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—As a matter of importance to the suburban travelling public will you kindly find space for the following?

Some time before July, 1927, the G.I.P. Railway published Rule 61 (c) in their Guide and Coaching Tariff that passengers travelling by a suburban train without a ticket would be charged full fare and penalty from the starting station of the train. This rule caused a great deal of hardship to season ticket holders who may have forgotten their season tickets at home or were too late for purchasing a ticket at the starting station even though such passengers took train after intimation to the guard. Under this rule the Railway authorities made many illegal and unauthorised collections and in some cases harassed the passengers by prosecutions. The said rule being contrary to and conflicting with the provision of the Railway Act and in order to know if it was sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council and published in the "Gazette of India," as required by section 47 of the Act, the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association asked for the information from the Railway Board. In reply the Board suggested the legal advisers of the Association being consulted, as the questions raised were legal ones. Our Hon. Solicitors, Messrs. Kamdar and Co., obtained opinion of counsel who advised that the Rule in question was illegal and 'ultra-vires' and was contrary to and conflicting with the Railway Act. The Solicitors communicated this opinion both to the Railway Company and the Railway Board asking the former to cancel the objectionable Rule and the latter to state if they would take action in the matter. The Railway authorities still persisted that they were right and, therefore, referred our Association to the Conference Association. The Railway Board in reply to our above enquiry stated that the said Rule was not sanctioned or published under section 47 of the Act and added that it had no concern with section 47. However the Board maintained that the said Railway Rule 61 (c) was in order in their opinion without enlightening our Solicitors as to the reasons or citing any authority.

In the mean time a passenger was bold enough to put the above Rule to a test under the following circumstances.

He travelled on the 27th September last without his Season Ticket (which he had forgotten at home) from Ghat-Kopar to Victoria Terminus and informing the guard of the train (who admitted this) who regretted that the Railway Rules prevented him from giving him (passenger) a permission to travel under the circumstances. Alighting at Victoria Terminus the passenger offered 9 annas, the single 2nd class fare for the distance travelled, but the ticket-collector demanded under the said Rule 61(c) Rs. 2 which however he refused to pay. An attempt was made by the Railway to threaten the passenger with prosecution but the passenger defied the administration welcoming a prosecution. The result was that the poor guard was transferred to more onerous duties. The Railway administration have till now not recovered even the single fare from the passenger, but quietly deleted the objectionable and illegal part of the Rule complained of by the Association in the issue of their Guide and Coaching Tariff in force from October 1927 without informing the Association or the public that they have done so. In order to apprize the public of the correct legal position it is necessary to give publicity to the above facts.

Will the G.I.P. Railway now be more reasonable and listen to the representation of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association and give them greater consideration than heretofore?.—Yours &c.,

P. E. GHAMAT.
Hony. Joint Secretary,
Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

WOMAN'S AGE IN BUSINESS.

35 BETTER THAN 25?

Women this year are playing a prominent part at the Business Efficiency Exhibition at Holland Park Hall.

The men exhibitors present admitted that the latest type of business woman had won her place in the modern world of business.

"A woman becomes a business asset when she has reached the age of 35," said a prominent business man, but a woman employer declared that she found women worked best at about 25 years of age.

SPEED TYPIST.

Women of all ages, however, demonstrated their efficiency. A young girl still in her teens, who took third place in a national typing contest tapped away at the rate 210 words a minute—115 words a minute quicker than the average girl typist.

At another stand quick-fingered girls wearing protective white silk wigs and sea-green overalls—a new fashion in business out-fits—manipulated calculating machines at the rate of thousands of figures per second.

Another interesting woman was Miss Clements, the London manager of a famous typewriting firm, who lately taught Princess Mary how to typewrite.

As office equipment inventors women also have their place to-day. A new filing system was invented by a woman, who also, by means of a piece of elastic and a hairpin, designed a letter file which is now used by nearly all large business firms.

THE DICTAPHONE.

One brilliant business woman attending the exhibition is Miss Cave, a member of the firm of Messrs. C. W. Cave and Co., Ltd., who is one of the increasing number of women joining family business on the same footing as male members of the family.

Other novelties at the exhibition included a scientific Dictaphone, said to save time to the extent of several hundreds of pounds a year. An interesting fact revealed is that over 200,000 business men now dictate to the Dictaphone and double their ability to get things done. The rate at which the Dictaphone is being installed into offices in this country is even greater than in America.

A wonderful typewriter which types 70 different languages is also to be seen at the exhibition.

SCATTERING LIGHT BY ATOMS.

CALCUTTA PROFESSOR'S DISCOVERY

Prof. C. V. Raman, F.R.S., of the Calcutta University, has made a discovery which promises to be of fundamental significance to physics.

Prof. A. H. Compton, of Chicago University, was recently awarded the Nobel Prize for his discovery of the remarkable transformation which X-rays undergo when they are scattered by atoms. Shortly after the publication of Prof. Compton's discovery, other experiments sought to find whether similar transformation occurs also when ordinary light is scattered by matter and they reported definitely negative results.

Prof. Raman, with his research associates, took up this question afresh, and his experiments have disclosed a new kind of radiation from atoms excited by light. The new phenomenon exhibits features even more startling than those discovered by Prof. Compton with X-rays.

TWO COLOURS FROM ONE.

The principal feature observed is that when matter is excited by light of one colour, the atoms contained in it emit light of two colours, one of which is different from the exciting colour and is lower down the spectrum.

The astonishing thing is that the altered colour is quite independent of the nature of the substance used. It changes, however, with the colour of the exciting radiation, and if the latter gives a sharp-line in the spectrum, the second colour also appears as a second sharp-line. There is in addition a diffuse radiation spread over a considerable range of the spectrum.

Prof. Raman's discovery is almost incredible as it is not indicated by existing theories of radiation.

LEST WE FORGET.

MACHINE TO JOG THE MEMORY.

Uncannily efficient inventions are to be seen at the Business Efficiency Exhibition, which opened at Holland Park Hall. The devices shown included:

An electric machine that opens envelopes at the rate of 30,000 an hour.

A machine that types, adds, and multiplies at the same time.

A machine that seals, franks, counts postmarks and prints a slogan on envelopes at the rate of 300 per minute.

Portable tyewriters in colours to match the home or personal colour scheme.

A lock which records on a tape the time the door is opened, by whom, and whether from the outside or inside of the room.

LEFT WIFE THROUGH TOSS OF PENNY

"My husband tossed up a penny to see if we should part," said a woman who had been married one year, applying for a maintenance order at Wallasey. "The result was he left immediately."

The man said he was willing to pay one penny a month, but an order was made for 5s. weekly.

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